

CYCLONE HITS IN ALABAMA AND ENDS IN GEORGIA

Passes Near Ozark, Ala., Smashes
Houses, Lifts Roofs, Brings
Death and Injuries.

WOMAN KILLED UNDER RUINS

Big Breeze Branched Out and Made a
Flourish in the Direction of
Valdosta, Ga.

GREW FREAKISH IN BAKER COUNTY

Tumbled a House Down on Three Ne-
groes, Turned a Tin Pan Inside
Out Drove a Plank Clear
Through a
Horse.

Ozark, Ala., April 9.—(Special).—A cy-
clone of tremendous velocity and force
swept through Dale county five miles south
of Ozark last night at 9 o'clock. The coun-
try for several miles presented a scene of
dire wreck and disaster this morning.
Houses were unroofed and many entirely
demolished.

Some of the county's most valuable tim-
ber was uprooted and in almost every in-
stance torn into fragments.

A Mrs. Powers was caught between the
falling timbers of her home and died be-
fore she could be extricated. Her husband
being unable to remove the heavy timbers
from the house, the nearest neighbors for
assistance. The intense darkness and
blinding rain impeded his progress to such
an extent that upon his return he found
his wife a corpse. The remainder of the
family was rescued without serious injury
among them a baby three weeks old whom
the mother protected at the cost of her own
life. Mrs. Powers was buried at Chalk-
head cemetery this afternoon at 4 o'clock.

For many miles the people are suffering
for the actual necessities of life. Every-
thing they possessed has been swept from
them by the terrible wind or ruined by
the torrents of rain which fell during the
entire night. The citizens of Ozark have to
some extent relieved this suffering. Sev-
eral wagons filled with clothing and pro-
visions left here this afternoon. The farm-
ers in the storm-swept district are in a
deplorable condition. Their lands have
been damaged to such an extent that it
will be almost impossible for them to make
a crop this year. Large forces are at
work already rebuilding houses and fences.

The oldest inhabitants claim that the rain
of last night was the heaviest within their
recollection. The weather is cold and a
heavy frost is expected tomorrow morning.

FREAKS OF A GEORGIA CYCLONE.

Tin Pan Turned Inside Out by Force
of the Wind.

Albany, Ga., April 9.—(Special).—A freaky
cyclone passed through Baker county yester-
day and did considerable damage, but no
lives were lost.

The hurricane first struck Primus Jones's
place and demolished a cowhouse, in which
were eighteen horses. Three of the horses
were killed, but fifteen escaped, notwith-
standing the fact that the stables were torn
entirely to pieces and the heavy timbers
blown down on the stock.

After tearing up the stables the cyclone
jumped over into a field and struck a
negro house. The little shanty was crushed
into a pile of splintered timbers and three
negro occupants of the building were
caught beneath the ruins. When neighbors
pulled the timbers from the pinioned
darkies, they were found to be unhurt
except for a few bruises. How they ever
escaped alive was a miracle, for not one
plank of the house was left standing.

The tornado hit a small outhouse a
short distance away and smashed it to
pieces. The house of ex-Congressman
Jones was not blown down, although the
wind was blowing with such great force
that a piece of plank was blown through
the sides of the building.

Another freak of the storm was to catch
up a tin pan from a veranda and turn it
wrong side outward without damaging the
house at all.

The destructive strength of the cyclone
was felt in other portions of the county,
but not to as great an extent as here.

Here in Albany at an early hour this
morning lightning struck the residence of
Mr. Richard Hobbs and did about \$500
damage.

The lightning struck the end of the
house and tore a hole in it eighteen feet
in diameter. The bolt of electric fire then
ran around the interior of the room, de-

stroying the furniture and other articles.
The lightning struck the end of the
house and tore a hole in it eighteen feet
in diameter. The bolt of electric fire then
ran around the interior of the room, de-

stroying the furniture and other articles.
The lightning struck the end of the
house and tore a hole in it eighteen feet
in diameter. The bolt of electric fire then
ran around the interior of the room, de-

stroying the furniture and other articles.
The lightning struck the end of the
house and tore a hole in it eighteen feet
in diameter. The bolt of electric fire then
ran around the interior of the room, de-

stroying the furniture and other articles.
The lightning struck the end of the
house and tore a hole in it eighteen feet
in diameter. The bolt of electric fire then
ran around the interior of the room, de-

stroying the furniture and other articles.
The lightning struck the end of the
house and tore a hole in it eighteen feet
in diameter. The bolt of electric fire then
ran around the interior of the room, de-

stroying the furniture and other articles.
The lightning struck the end of the
house and tore a hole in it eighteen feet
in diameter. The bolt of electric fire then
ran around the interior of the room, de-

stroying the furniture and other articles.
The lightning struck the end of the
house and tore a hole in it eighteen feet
in diameter. The bolt of electric fire then
ran around the interior of the room, de-

stroying the furniture and other articles.
The lightning struck the end of the
house and tore a hole in it eighteen feet
in diameter. The bolt of electric fire then
ran around the interior of the room, de-

BRIBES IN KANSAS

Sensational Testimony in the Legisla-
ture.

EVEN SPEAKER WAS TEMPTED

Many Senators and Representatives
Told of Their Experience with the
Bribers.

Topeka, Kan., April 9.—Speaker Street,
of the Kansas legislature, sprung a sen-
sation today when he testified in the bribery
investigation. He said:

"Harry Wilson, whom I was told was the
agent for the American Book Company,
said he would pay me \$1,000 in cash if I
would apply the two-thirds rule necessary
in advancing bills on the calendar against
the schoolbook bill and \$2,500 if the bill was
defeated.

"He placed a hundred-dollar-bill in my
hand. I told him I did not care for the
money at that time, and would take the
matter under advisement. Later, in reply
to letters from him, I wrote on one of which
I returned that I could be of no service
to him."

Senator Titus swore that Senator Lew-
elling took him to a room in the National
hotel and said that there was something
in it for both of them. If they could get a
substitute adopted for the original text-
book bill.

Representative Smith said that the state-
ments made yesterday by Representative
Clarke that he (Smith) had offered Clarke
\$250 to oppose the Hackney amendment to
the railroad bill, were utterly false.

Miss Nellie Bennett, clerk of the house
committee on engrossed bills, Smith's com-
mittee, testified as to a conversation in the
committee room between Clarke and Smith.
Clarke said there ought to be something in
the railroad bill; that he needed \$200 or \$300,
and asked Smith if he thought there was
anything in it.

Senator Jumper told of two attempts to
bribe him to vote against the stockyards bill.

HARTSFIELD FOUND NOT GUILTY

Killed Reed Page Because Page De-
manded His Sister's Letter.

Selma, Ala., April 9.—(Special).—In the
Shelby county circuit court at Columbiana
today the jury in the case of William
Hartsfield, charged with murder, after
being out two days, rendered a verdict
of not guilty.

Hartsfield killed Reed Page at Center
Grove church. He was publicly exhibit-
ing a love letter which he had received
from Page's sister. Page demanded the
letter and, being refused, knocked Harts-
field down. The latter got up and they
climbed. Hartsfield pulled his pocket knife
and cut Page to death.

Both young men were of prominent fam-
ilies and the case excited much interest.

TERRELL SENTENCED TO HANG.

Negro Murderer Ordered Executed on
May 18th Next.

Montgomery, Ala., April 9.—(Special).—
Judge Sayre, of the city court, today sen-
tenced Fletcher Terrell, who murdered one
Mitchell in a saloon in the Vauxville quar-
ter here last Christmas, to hang on May
18th.

Both were negroes. A stay of sentence
was granted, pending an appeal.

GUARD WHO SHOT GODSEY FREE.

The Prisoner Assaulted the Guard with
a Rock and Was Killed.

Chattanooga, Tenn., April 9.—(Special).—
Reverend Peoples today discharged the
chiding guard of the city court, today sen-
tenced Fletcher Terrell, who murdered one
Mitchell in a saloon in the Vauxville quar-
ter here last Christmas, to hang on May
18th.

The killing occurred a month ago.
Powell is a large wood merchant and
Sloan was a lumber dealer. Dr. Lester
testified that he lent Powell a pistol. Pow-
ell told him that he had been cursed by
Sloan and that he was going to demand
an apology; and as Sloan was known to
be armed, wished to be prepared to de-
fend himself.

The case will probably run into next
week. There is much interest.

MRS. GEO. LITAKER SUICIDES.

Placing a Pistol's Point in Her Mouth,
She Fires.

Charlotte, N. C., April 9.—Near Concord
today, Mrs. George Litaker, in a fit of
despondency, placed a pistol in her mouth
and fired, killing herself in the presence of
her three children.

She was the daughter of Jacob Dove, one
of the most prominent men of this county.

ELL MARSHALL IS CAPTURED.

Officer Nevins' Assassin Logged in
Jail After a Battle.

Charlotte, N. C., April 9.—(Special).—Ell
Marshall, who shot Officer Nevins, and for
whom a squad had been hunting all week,
has been captured in Monroe jail. He was
badly shot before being captured.

SHOT HIMSELF WHILE PRAYING

Negro Worshipping Undertook To Re-
move Pistol from His Pocket.

Columbia, S. C., April 9.—(Special).—While
praying in church at Trishah, York
county, last night, Jonah Crosby, colored,
round a big pistol in his hip pocket uncom-
fortable.

In removing it the weapon was dis-
charged, wounding him seriously and caus-
ing a stampede of the congregation.

The engine was heading for Belt Junction
at the time of the accident.

The engine was heading for Belt Junction
at the time of the accident.

The engine was heading for Belt Junction
at the time of the accident.

The engine was heading for Belt Junction
at the time of the accident.

SEVENTEEN GUESTS ARE STILL MISSING

Number of Lives Lost in Knoxville Fire
May Never Be Known.

ARE FINDING CHARRED BODIES

Telegrams Pouring in from Every Di-
rection Asking About Persons.

OF THE INJURED ONE WILL CERTAINLY DIE

Large Rewards Are Offered for Re-
covery of Remains and Laborers
Are Now Hard at Work.

Knoxville, Tenn., April 9.—Of the fifty-
two guests who were asleep in the Hotel
Knox yesterday morning when the fire
broke out, only thirty-five have been ac-
counted for.

The hotel register was destroyed and it
will perhaps never be known how many
lives were lost.

These known to have perished in the
flames are:

A. E. WEEKS, of Locke, N. Y., drum-
mer.

G. W. ROBERTS, of Pulaski, Tenn.,
lighting rod agent.

E. A. WILLIAMS, Springfield, Mass., re-
tired merchant.

Telegrams have been pouring in all day
from different cities inquiring about people
supposed to have been in Knoxville.

The work of searching for the remains
in the ruins was begun late this afternoon
and the developments already indicate that
the list of dead will be much larger than it
was at first thought.

Charged remains were found in different
localities of the ruins.

Where one of these bodies is supposed to
have been cremated were found a number
of pocket knives, shears, razors, etc., which
leads to the belief that Weeks, the cutlery
drummer of the Rochester house, had at-
tempted to carry out his sample case.

E. A. Williams, of Springfield, another
who is buried in a doubtful manner, was sixty-
three years old and was traveling south for
his health.

Large rewards have been offered for the
bodies and a large force of men is at
work tonight clearing away the debris.

Of the injured, only one will die.
J. C. M. Bogie, of Tennessee, a civil en-
gineer, lies in a very critical condition at
the city hospital. He inhaled the flames and
his limbs are badly burned.

Messrs. Kephart, McMillan, Hogan, Kreh,
Hudson and Hicks, all of Knoxville, who
are the most painfully hurt, are recovering.
An almost correct estimate of the losses
and insurance has been secured. It is as
follows:

Total loss, \$1,100,000.
Total insurance, \$4,500,000.

Many of the firms burned out have se-
cured temporary quarters and the whole-
sale houses especially have never stopped
filling orders.

WENTWORTH ESCAPED FLAMES.

Man Reported Lost in Knoxville's
Fire Turns Up Alive.

Chattanooga, Tenn., April 9.—(Special).—
F. H. Wentworth, the electrical engineer
of the National Underwriter's Association,
who was in the fire at Knoxville and who
was reported lost, saved himself by jump-
ing onto the roof of an adjoining building.
He lost everything and escaped in his
night clothes. He had stopped at the Hot-
el Knox.

CART OF FIREWORKS EXPLODE.

Block of Buildings Take Fire and Are
Destroyed.

Buenos Ayres, April 9.—An immense
amount of damage has been caused by the
explosion of a cartload of fireworks.

The accident occurred near a block of
buildings adjacent, and the buildings al-
most immediately caught fire. A whole
block was destroyed before the flames were
under control.

Ten persons lost their lives through the
explosion or during the conflagration.

SHERMAN WILL FLEE IT AWAY.

Senate Resolution Reaches Secretary
of State from White House.

Washington, April 9.—The senate resolu-
tion protesting against summary proceed-
ings by the Spanish officials in Cuba against
the captive insurgent leader, Rivera, has
reached the state department through the
white house.

Secretary Sherman, regarding it as in-
crely declaratory of the sense of the senate
and offered in an advisory, rather than a
mandatory spirit, has fled it away and is
not likely to carry out its suggestion and
lodge a protest with the Spanish govern-
ment, particularly in view of the informa-
tion he has received that Rivera is to be
shot.

COGGINGS GETS BIG DAMAGES.

Jury Gives a Verdict for \$4,500 for
Injuries Received in Wreck.

Chattanooga, Tenn., April 9.—(Special).—
The jury in the case of J. W. Coggins vs.
the Alabama Great Southern railroad, suit
for damages for injuries to his person, on
trial in the United States court, today
rendered a verdict for \$4,500.

A motion for a new trial was today by
the railroad company.

SEABOARD ENGINE JUMPS TRACK

Several Men Are Hurt, but Only One
Seriously.

An engine on the Seaboard Air-Line road
jumped the track near Wallace Station last
night about 10:30 o'clock and injured
several of the crew.

The engine was skimming along at a
lively speed, when the track spread and
threw things to the four winds. There were
a number of hands on the engine at the
time and all jumped. Four men were
badly bruised up, but only one sustained
anything like a wound, and that was a
man by the name of J. P. Turner. He had
his right hand badly mashed in the wild
leap down the embankment, but outside of
this there was little damage done.

The engine was heading for Belt Junction
at the time of the accident.

The engine was heading for Belt Junction
at the time of the accident.

The engine was heading for Belt Junction
at the time of the accident.

The engine was heading for Belt Junction
at the time of the accident.

The engine was heading for Belt Junction
at the time of the accident.

FAMILIES LIVING ON HOUSETOPS

Inhabitants of an Island Perish-
ing from Constant Hunger.

THEY ARE WITHOUT FOOD

Six Children from One Home Are Lost in
the Great Floods.

HUNDREDS OF PEOPLE DESTITUTE

Strain on the Levee in Louisiana Is
Very Great and the Danger Is in
No Way Diminished—Im-
mediate Help Is
Demanded.

Little Rock, Ark., April 9.—Governor
Jones today received a letter from people
in Island 73, White river, in which it is
said that the people there are in imminent
danger of perishing.

The inhabitants are on house tops, on
rafts and all manner of floats, and are en-
tirely without food. There are said to be
thirty-five families upon the island and the
letter says that unless they receive im-
mediate succor they will certainly die.

One family near the island has just lost
six children in the flood. Another letter
from C. B. Blackburn, inspector of Laconia
levee district, gives a graphic description
of the sufferings of the victims of the flood
in that district and urges the government
to help render them assistance.

At Dawson's landing 12 people are desti-
tute; 40 at Avenue; 60 at 90 at Ferguson
landing; 100 at Minor's; 150 at
Henrico; and 200 at Laconia. The appeals
were referred to the relief committee.

Situation Continues Serious.
Memphis, April 9.—Notwithstanding the
high winds and heavy rainstorms reported
from the overflowed Mississippi delta last
night, the situation in the flooded sections,
if not better, is certainly no worse than to-
night. Water which has been pouring
through five big crevasses for more than a
week is rapidly flowing into the Missis-
sippi again at a point twelve miles north of
Vicksburg and is sweeping southward. The
strain on the Louisiana levees will be very
great for a week, and if they withstand
the powerful pressure for that length of
time all will be well.

The Sunflower river which traverses the
counties of Coahoma, Bolivar and Sun-
flower, in Mississippi, is on a rampage to-
night. Two-thirds of the water from the
Flower lake crevasses rushing into this
stream and a large area will be inundated
from the overflow.

The Tallahatchie and Gold rivers are
gradually falling. At Helena the river is
slowly falling and indications are that
the big stream will continue to decline. The
back waters below the Arkansas midland
levees are at a stand tonight. The number
of refugees is increasing at Helena al-
most every hour.

The steamer Maud arrived there late
this afternoon with more than 100 food
supplies, swelling the list already there to
3,000 people.

In the Bogus Phala country much suf-
fering is reported. Members of the Rose-
dale relief committee will visit that sec-
tion tomorrow and distribute provisions to
the needy.

At Greenville the situation has not
changed. All the levees along the Missis-
sippi front withstood the terrible wind of
last night.

Easier at Vicksburg.

Vicksburg, Miss., April 9.—Information
from all points of the Louisiana side of
the Arkansas state line down to the lower
end of the district, some 200 miles, is that
while the high winds have done considera-
ble damage, no serious results followed
last night's storm along the entire front
of the levee banks that are now put to
such a severe strain by the waters coming
out of the Yazoo.

Lieutenant Newcomer, with headquar-
ters in Memphis, United States engineer
in charge of this, the third district, which
extends from the mouth of the White river
down to Warrenton, ten miles below this
city, telegraphs to Captain Brown, his as-
sistant in charge, that more money is
available if necessary and to do everything
possible to hold the levee to prevent over-
flows.

Lieutenant Newcomer had previously
placed \$10,000 to the credit of the emergency
fund here. This gives ample funds for the
high water fight that is going on.

President McCall stated today that the
line in danger extends from Henderson to
Warrenton, ten miles below. This terri-
tory is being closely watched.

Grand Forks, N. D., April 9.—The sit-
uation continues to grow worse and the
probability are that the surrounding
country will be flooded as the river is still
rising from one to two inches an hour. At
6 o'clock this morning the water had
reached forty-five feet and three inches,
considerably above the 1882 mark. From 7
to 11 o'clock this morning the water has risen
two and one-quarter inches. The cedar
navy blocks on lower South Third street
and on Demos avenue and the bridge are
all torn up and floating.

Business is almost entirely suspended. All
the large blocks have from six to ten feet
of water in their basements and the ground
floors. Residents and business men on De-
mos avenue have removed to other quar-
ters.

WARRANTS OUT FOR BANK'S OFFICIALS

President Spaulding, of the Globe Savings
Bank, Accused.

DEPOSITORS TAKE THE LEAD

Warrants for Vice President Averill
and Cashier Churchill Also.

THE UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS WILL SUFFER

School Bonds and Cash Missing and
Tied Up Amount to \$223,000.
A Deal Is Claimed.

Chicago, April 9.—Warrants for the ar-
rest of Charles W. Spaulding, president; A.
Averill, vice president, and C. E.
Churchill, cashier of the bank, have been
served only after having been sworn out by
Frank E. Stone, of the firm of Stone &
Francis, who were depositors in the insti-
tution.

Mr. Churchill surrendered himself today
and furnished bond for his appearance.
President Spaulding and Vice President
Averill have not yet put in their appearance.
Developments today brought out the fact
that a greater amount of the University of
Illinois' funds is involved in the suspension
of the bank than has been supposed.

Two years ago the state legislature ap-
propriated \$223,000, of which, according to
the state laws, enough was to be drawn
out monthly to meet the current expenses
of the university. It appears, however,
that in consideration of 2 1/2 per cent in-
terest on the funds the university trustees
allowed Treasurer Spaulding to withdraw
the whole sum from the treasury. This is
admitted by members of the board. Thus
not only are \$223,000 worth of school bonds
missing, but \$223,000 in cash is tied up, a
total of \$223,000.

To add to the complications it is said
that should President Spaulding be unable
to account for the funds, his bondsmen will
be held responsible. Their de-
fense is that a private deal between the
university board, the state secretary of-
ficials and Treasurer Spaulding is sufficient
cause to release them from their obliga-
tions.

Gross carelessness is charged on the part
of the university officials during the latter
part of Mr. Spaulding's term as treasurer
of the institution. It is said his accounts
have not been audited for over two years.
His term expired the last of March. Noth-
ing definite as to Mr. Spaulding's accounts
with the university can be ascertained until
next Tuesday.

Late in the day Vice President Averill
surrendered himself, and was immediately
admitted on bond. President Spaulding
is not in the city, but in a letter written to a
friend today he says he will return Mon-
day.

In the meantime officers are looking for
him.

WAR IS NOW WELL UNDER WAY.

Grecian Bandits Are on the Move After
Turkish Troops.

Athens, April 9.—1:30 p. m.—A private
dispatch just received from Kalamakia says
that a band of irregulars who were com-
pelled to return to Greek territory heard
a sharp fusillade between the Greek and the
Turkish outposts. The official dispatches
merely report that three Greek bands in-
vaded the Turkish territory.

But the sensation of the incident is in-
creasing here and there is no telling what
the effect of it will be in the present in-
flamable condition of the public mind.

London, April 9.—A dispatch to The
Evening News from Ellassona dated 3:30
p. m. today says:

"The invading Greeks number 1,000 and
are holding their own. Telegrams are pro-
ceeding incessantly between Grevena and
Constantinople."

MUST BE A WIDOWER TO WIN.

Married Man Attempts To Break a
Will Which Knew Guts Him Off.

Cleveland, O., April 9.—(Special).—William
Joseph Ryan in common pleas court has
sued W. J. Hart, executor of the estate of
Margaret Ryan; Thomas Ryan, James
J. Quinn, guardian of the estate of Thomas
S. Ryan, a minor. The plaintiff and
Thomas S. Ryan are brothers.

When the mother, Margaret Ryan, died,
August 19, 1892, she left all of her estate
to her sons, excepting a small bequest to
Father James J. Quinn and a small amount
for a monument. One of the provisions of
the will is that William J. Ryan is to be
given half of the estate provided he be-
comes a widower in five years.

If his wife does not die in that time he
does not receive a cent.

SCREWS' FRIENDS APPEARED.

City Executive Committee Allows Ad-
ditional Representatives at Polls.

Montgomery, Ala., April 9.—(Special).—
After a very considerable amount of dis-
cussion on the part of the public, the city
executive committee today allowed Captain
Screws an additional representative in each
of the polling places in the city primaries
tomorrow.

AN ATLANTA BOY TERRORIZES A CITY

New York's Man in Gray Turns
Out To Be an Atlantian.

HAD A LIVELY CAREER HERE

Threw a Rock Through Window of a
Jewelry Store in Kimball.

MEANT TO STEAL KAISER'S DIAMONDS

Mr. Woods White Took Charge of the
Boy and He Was Sent to a New
York Reformatory.—He Has
Won Honors
There.

Telegrams from New York today developed the fact that the famous "man in gray" who terrorized New York for a short period of time and whose title has become a by word in that city was once a resident of Atlanta.

After a wonderful career in New York he has landed in the Elmira reformatory for a term of five years. He is there under the name of Frank Linden. His real name is Thomas Oliver Raine and as such he was well known in Atlanta. He is seventeen years old.

In New York he committed a series of highway robberies and burglaries that completely outwitted the detectives of that city. He was surrounded by mystery and for a time the only thing that was known of him was that wherever he was seen he wore a large gray overcoat. This caused him to be called the "man in gray," and that title clung to him. The title, together with his name, goes down on the records of the New York detective bureau as one of the strangest cases that ever came to the attention of that department.

Thomas Oliver Raine's eventful life was begun in this city about three years ago. At the age of twelve he was left an orphan and for two years he worked with a farmer near Atlanta. Up to that time he was practically unknown, though it is understood that he was of excellent family.

At the age of fourteen he was turned loose on the streets of Atlanta a penniless boy. He was a peculiar lad and for a time wandered around the city making a living as best he could.

One night about 2 o'clock the patrolman who was on the beat in front of the Kimball house was startled to see a large hole in the plate glass window of Kaiser's jewelry store. Inside the window was a large Belgian block and sprinkled about were drops of blood.

There was no jewelry in the window, and the person who broke the glass was evidently unharmed for his work. The deed was a mystery to the officer and he could find no reason why any one should desire to break the glass.

The Culprit Found.
At the time the officer at the Kimball house was examining the broken glass, another officer on Collins street was awakening a fourteen-year-old boy who was peacefully sleeping in an old cab. The officer had looked into the cab and there found the boy. The youngster's hands and wrists were cut and were covered with blood. He gave his name as Thomas Raine and was carried to the station house.

The cuts on the boy's hands caused the detectives to think of the broken glass, and they at once came to the conclusion that Tom Raine was the guilty person. He was closely questioned and after much hesitation made a confession in which he stated he broke the glass.

Was Sent Away.
The boy was a peculiar little fellow and told a peculiar story. He said he was without parents, friends or money. He had stood in front of the jewelry store during the day and watched the watches and diamonds. He became possessed of a great desire to obtain them and could not stay away from the place. The desire grew upon him and one night he determined to have some of the diamonds.

He hung around the front of the store and waited until the police changed watches. While the officer on duty was far down the street he picked up a convenient Belgian block and with one blow sent it crashing through the large plate glass. His hands followed it upon its destructive mission, but when after being badly cut by the jagged edges of the glass he knew not the day.

His career in New York culminated in robbing the residence of William H. Barum in East Thirty-fifth street. At this place he held a servant at bay at the point of his pistol and forced his way into the house.

While he was at work and after he was caught, Raine was surrounded with mystery. No one could be found who knew him and it was not known where he came from or who he was. Yesterday the chief of the detective bureau received information that led him to believe that the boy, who is now seventeen years old, was Thomas Oliver Raine, of Atlanta, and investigation in this city shows that he is correct.

MORMON ELDERS SEEK RECRUITS
They Are Establishing Churches in
Alabama Towns.

Birmingham, Ala., April 9.—(Special.)—Rev. Albert Matheson, of Salt Lake City, and Elder D. T. Wride, of Payson, Utah, are in the city proselyting in behalf of the Mormon church. They have recently been to Cahoon and Etowah counties, where they have established churches. The representatives expect to locate another church near here.

Two years ago Mormon elders were roughly treated near the place where their churches are now located, but they kept at work and distributed their literature and some of it is taking root.

The Mormon church is anxious to locate in Alabama and Tennessee, contending that the conditions of the people are more favorable here than in Utah. The church will not preach bigamy here.

Colleges Boys Defeat Charlotte.

Charlotte, N. C., April 9.—The Lafayette college baseball team defeated the Charlotte team this afternoon in a score of 8 to 6 in the finest game seen here this season. The college boys play Georgetown tomorrow.

The Bradford Regulator Co., Atlanta, Ga.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

the boy's hands found themselves on the inside of the window it was to realize keen disappointment. The diamonds and watches had been removed and the discouraged lad ran down Decatur street, curled up in the cab and went to sleep.

His youth, peculiarities and the strange circumstances of his downfall attracted wide attention in the city and The Constitution started a movement to have the boy sent to a reformatory instead of the stockade. Editorial mention was made of the case, prominent citizens took up the fight and the police board made a favorable report.

Mr. Woods White Rescues Him.
At the jail the boy was often visited and Mr. W. Woods White was appointed his guardian. One strong characteristic of the lad was that he seemed perfectly indifferent to everything that happened. Men went to him and talked to him in a manner that would have caused a man to break down and cry. He only smiled and not a tear showed in his eyes. He seemed to have been utterly barren to any feelings of tender heartedness.

After working on the case for some time

HILL IS PUT OUT ON BOND AGAIN

The Alleged Firebug Once More Has
His Liberty.

HE WAS RELEASED LAST NIGHT

This Time the Bond Amounted to
\$15,000.

MAY BE ARRESTED ONCE MORE

New Evidence Is Said To Be Against
Tell of Their Experience with
Probably Get Him Again.

Eugene Hill, the invincible negro charged with the crime of applying the torch to the little suburban town of Pittsburg, is



EUGENE HILL.

The Negro Who is Accused of Burning the Twelve Houses in Pittsburg, the Atlanta Suburb.

those interested in it secured the boy's release on condition that he would be sent out of the city. Arrangements were made with the Berkshire Industrial farm at Canan Four Corners, New York, and the lad was sent there.

On the last day of April last year Raine was paroled for good behavior in the employ of J. F. Curtis, of Dalton, Mass. It seems that while at the industrial farm he won high honors for his good behavior and was one of the best lads in the entire place. He was given a medal for his good conduct.

Last October he left Mr. Curtis and sought other fields. On the night of February 23d last Mr. Curtis's residence was robbed of jewelry, silverware and clothing. One of the principal articles of clothing found to be missing was a large gray overcoat.

Raine seems to have made good use of this overcoat, since it won for him the name that when now mentioned in New York reminds the hearer of a masked man, pistols and stolen jewelry. He was always seen with this overcoat on and it gave him the title of "The Man in Gray."

His New York Bobberies.
He made for himself a wonderful reputation at a highway robber and kept the detectives and police guessing for a great length of time. He seemed to have forgotten the good conduct that marked his stay in the reformatory, and the characteristics noted while he was in Atlanta were brought forcibly to the front. In the vicinity of Central Park he committed a series of highway robberies that completely terrorized that neighborhood.

His career in New York culminated in robbing the residence of William H. Barum in East Thirty-fifth street. At this place he held a servant at bay at the point of his pistol and forced his way into the house.

While he was at work and after he was caught, Raine was surrounded with mystery. No one could be found who knew him and it was not known where he came from or who he was. Yesterday the chief of the detective bureau received information that led him to believe that the boy, who is now seventeen years old, was Thomas Oliver Raine, of Atlanta, and investigation in this city shows that he is correct.

MORMON ELDERS SEEK RECRUITS
They Are Establishing Churches in
Alabama Towns.

Birmingham, Ala., April 9.—(Special.)—Rev. Albert Matheson, of Salt Lake City, and Elder D. T. Wride, of Payson, Utah, are in the city proselyting in behalf of the Mormon church. They have recently been to Cahoon and Etowah counties, where they have established churches. The representatives expect to locate another church near here.

Two years ago Mormon elders were roughly treated near the place where their churches are now located, but they kept at work and distributed their literature and some of it is taking root.

The Mormon church is anxious to locate in Alabama and Tennessee, contending that the conditions of the people are more favorable here than in Utah. The church will not preach bigamy here.

Colleges Boys Defeat Charlotte.

Charlotte, N. C., April 9.—The Lafayette college baseball team defeated the Charlotte team this afternoon in a score of 8 to 6 in the finest game seen here this season. The college boys play Georgetown tomorrow.

The Bradford Regulator Co., Atlanta, Ga.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.



EUGENE HILL.

The Negro Who is Accused of Burning the Twelve Houses in Pittsburg, the Atlanta Suburb.

those interested in it secured the boy's release on condition that he would be sent out of the city. Arrangements were made with the Berkshire Industrial farm at Canan Four Corners, New York, and the lad was sent there.

On the last day of April last year Raine was paroled for good behavior in the employ of J. F. Curtis, of Dalton, Mass. It seems that while at the industrial farm he won high honors for his good behavior and was one of the best lads in the entire place. He was given a medal for his good conduct.

Last October he left Mr. Curtis and sought other fields. On the night of February 23d last Mr. Curtis's residence was robbed of jewelry, silverware and clothing. One of the principal articles of clothing found to be missing was a large gray overcoat.

Raine seems to have made good use of this overcoat, since it won for him the name that when now mentioned in New York reminds the hearer of a masked man, pistols and stolen jewelry. He was always seen with this overcoat on and it gave him the title of "The Man in Gray."

His New York Bobberies.
He made for himself a wonderful reputation at a highway robber and kept the detectives and police guessing for a great length of time. He seemed to have forgotten the good conduct that marked his stay in the reformatory, and the characteristics noted while he was in Atlanta were brought forcibly to the front. In the vicinity of Central Park he committed a series of highway robberies that completely terrorized that neighborhood.

His career in New York culminated in robbing the residence of William H. Barum in East Thirty-fifth street. At this place he held a servant at bay at the point of his pistol and forced his way into the house.

While he was at work and after he was caught, Raine was surrounded with mystery. No one could be found who knew him and it was not known where he came from or who he was. Yesterday the chief of the detective bureau received information that led him to believe that the boy, who is now seventeen years old, was Thomas Oliver Raine, of Atlanta, and investigation in this city shows that he is correct.

MORMON ELDERS SEEK RECRUITS
They Are Establishing Churches in
Alabama Towns.

Birmingham, Ala., April 9.—(Special.)—Rev. Albert Matheson, of Salt Lake City, and Elder D. T. Wride, of Payson, Utah, are in the city proselyting in behalf of the Mormon church. They have recently been to Cahoon and Etowah counties, where they have established churches. The representatives expect to locate another church near here.

Two years ago Mormon elders were roughly treated near the place where their churches are now located, but they kept at work and distributed their literature and some of it is taking root.

The Mormon church is anxious to locate in Alabama and Tennessee, contending that the conditions of the people are more favorable here than in Utah. The church will not preach bigamy here.

Colleges Boys Defeat Charlotte.

Charlotte, N. C., April 9.—The Lafayette college baseball team defeated the Charlotte team this afternoon in a score of 8 to 6 in the finest game seen here this season. The college boys play Georgetown tomorrow.

The Bradford Regulator Co., Atlanta, Ga.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.



EUGENE HILL.

The Negro Who is Accused of Burning the Twelve Houses in Pittsburg, the Atlanta Suburb.

those interested in it secured the boy's release on condition that he would be sent out of the city. Arrangements were made with the Berkshire Industrial farm at Canan Four Corners, New York, and the lad was sent there.

On the last day of April last year Raine was paroled for good behavior in the employ of J. F. Curtis, of Dalton, Mass. It seems that while at the industrial farm he won high honors for his good behavior and was one of the best lads in the entire place. He was given a medal for his good conduct.

Last October he left Mr. Curtis and sought other fields. On the night of February 23d last Mr. Curtis's residence was robbed of jewelry, silverware and clothing. One of the principal articles of clothing found to be missing was a large gray overcoat.

Raine seems to have made good use of this overcoat, since it won for him the name that when now mentioned in New York reminds the hearer of a masked man, pistols and stolen jewelry. He was always seen with this overcoat on and it gave him the title of "The Man in Gray."

His New York Bobberies.
He made for himself a wonderful reputation at a highway robber and kept the detectives and police guessing for a great length of time. He seemed to have forgotten the good conduct that marked his stay in the reformatory, and the characteristics noted while he was in Atlanta were brought forcibly to the front. In the vicinity of Central Park he committed a series of highway robberies that completely terrorized that neighborhood.

His career in New York culminated in robbing the residence of William H. Barum in East Thirty-fifth street. At this place he held a servant at bay at the point of his pistol and forced his way into the house.

While he was at work and after he was caught, Raine was surrounded with mystery. No one could be found who knew him and it was not known where he came from or who he was. Yesterday the chief of the detective bureau received information that led him to believe that the boy, who is now seventeen years old, was Thomas Oliver Raine, of Atlanta, and investigation in this city shows that he is correct.

MORMON ELDERS SEEK RECRUITS
They Are Establishing Churches in
Alabama Towns.

Birmingham, Ala., April 9.—(Special.)—Rev. Albert Matheson, of Salt Lake City, and Elder D. T. Wride, of Payson, Utah, are in the city proselyting in behalf of the Mormon church. They have recently been to Cahoon and Etowah counties, where they have established churches. The representatives expect to locate another church near here.

Two years ago Mormon elders were roughly treated near the place where their churches are now located, but they kept at work and distributed their literature and some of it is taking root.

The Mormon church is anxious to locate in Alabama and Tennessee, contending that the conditions of the people are more favorable here than in Utah. The church will not preach bigamy here.

Colleges Boys Defeat Charlotte.

Charlotte, N. C., April 9.—The Lafayette college baseball team defeated the Charlotte team this afternoon in a score of 8 to 6 in the finest game seen here this season. The college boys play Georgetown tomorrow.

The Bradford Regulator Co., Atlanta, Ga.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.



EUGENE HILL.

The Negro Who is Accused of Burning the Twelve Houses in Pittsburg, the Atlanta Suburb.

those interested in it secured the boy's release on condition that he would be sent out of the city. Arrangements were made with the Berkshire Industrial farm at Canan Four Corners, New York, and the lad was sent there.

On the last day of April last year Raine was paroled for good behavior in the employ of J. F. Curtis, of Dalton, Mass. It seems that while at the industrial farm he won high honors for his good behavior and was one of the best lads in the entire place. He was given a medal for his good conduct.

Last October he left Mr. Curtis and sought other fields. On the night of February 23d last Mr. Curtis's residence was robbed of jewelry, silverware and clothing. One of the principal articles of clothing found to be missing was a large gray overcoat.

Raine seems to have made good use of this overcoat, since it won for him the name that when now mentioned in New York reminds the hearer of a masked man, pistols and stolen jewelry. He was always seen with this overcoat on and it gave him the title of "The Man in Gray."

His New York Bobberies.
He made for himself a wonderful reputation at a highway robber and kept the detectives and police guessing for a great length of time. He seemed to have forgotten the good conduct that marked his stay in the reformatory, and the characteristics noted while he was in Atlanta were brought forcibly to the front. In the vicinity of Central Park he committed a series of highway robberies that completely terrorized that neighborhood.

His career in New York culminated in robbing the residence of William H. Barum in East Thirty-fifth street. At this place he held a servant at bay at the point of his pistol and forced his way into the house.

While he was at work and after he was caught, Raine was surrounded with mystery. No one could be found who knew him and it was not known where he came from or who he was. Yesterday the chief of the detective bureau received information that led him to believe that the boy, who is now seventeen years old, was Thomas Oliver Raine, of Atlanta, and investigation in this city shows that he is correct.

MORMON ELDERS SEEK RECRUITS
They Are Establishing Churches in
Alabama Towns.

Birmingham, Ala., April 9.—(Special.)—Rev. Albert Matheson, of Salt Lake City, and Elder D. T. Wride, of Payson, Utah, are in the city proselyting in behalf of the Mormon church. They have recently been to Cahoon and Etowah counties, where they have established churches. The representatives expect to locate another church near here.

Two years ago Mormon elders were roughly treated near the place where their churches are now located, but they kept at work and distributed their literature and some of it is taking root.

The Mormon church is anxious to locate in Alabama and Tennessee, contending that the conditions of the people are more favorable here than in Utah. The church will not preach bigamy here.

Colleges Boys Defeat Charlotte.

Charlotte, N. C., April 9.—The Lafayette college baseball team defeated the Charlotte team this afternoon in a score of 8 to 6 in the finest game seen here this season. The college boys play Georgetown tomorrow.

The Bradford Regulator Co., Atlanta, Ga.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.



EUGENE HILL.

The Negro Who is Accused of Burning the Twelve Houses in Pittsburg, the Atlanta Suburb.

those interested in it secured the boy's release on condition that he would be sent out of the city. Arrangements were made with the Berkshire Industrial farm at Canan Four Corners, New York, and the lad was sent there.

On the last day of April last year Raine was paroled for good behavior in the employ of J. F. Curtis, of Dalton, Mass. It seems that while at the industrial farm he won high honors for his good behavior and was one of the best lads in the entire place. He was given a medal for his good conduct.

Last October he left Mr. Curtis and sought other fields. On the night of February 23d last Mr. Curtis's residence was robbed of jewelry, silverware and clothing. One of the principal articles of clothing found to be missing was a large gray overcoat.

Raine seems to have made good use of this overcoat, since it won for him the name that when now mentioned in New York reminds the hearer of a masked man, pistols and stolen jewelry. He was always seen with this overcoat on and it gave him the title of "The Man in Gray."

His New York Bobberies.
He made for himself a wonderful reputation at a highway robber and kept the detectives and police guessing for a great length of time. He seemed to have forgotten the good conduct that marked his stay in the reformatory, and the characteristics noted while he was in Atlanta were brought forcibly to the front. In the vicinity of Central Park he committed a series of highway robberies that completely terrorized that neighborhood.

His career in New York culminated in robbing the residence of William H. Barum in East Thirty-fifth street. At this place he held a servant at bay at the point of his pistol and forced his way into the house.

While he was at work and after he was caught, Raine was surrounded with mystery. No one could be found who knew him and it was not known where he came from or who he was. Yesterday the chief of the detective bureau received information that led him to believe that the boy, who is now seventeen years old, was Thomas Oliver Raine, of Atlanta, and investigation in this city shows that he is correct.

MORMON ELDERS SEEK RECRUITS
They Are Establishing Churches in
Alabama Towns.

Birmingham, Ala., April 9.—(Special.)—Rev. Albert Matheson, of Salt Lake City, and Elder D. T. Wride, of Payson, Utah, are in the city proselyting in behalf of the Mormon church. They have recently been to Cahoon and Etowah counties, where they have established churches. The representatives expect to locate another church near here.

Two years ago Mormon elders were roughly treated near the place where their churches are now located, but they kept at work and distributed their literature and some of it is taking root.

The Mormon church is anxious to locate in Alabama and Tennessee, contending that the conditions of the people are more favorable here than in Utah. The church will not preach bigamy here.

Colleges Boys Defeat Charlotte.

Charlotte, N. C., April 9.—The Lafayette college baseball team defeated the Charlotte team this afternoon in a score of 8 to 6 in the finest game seen here this season. The college boys play Georgetown tomorrow.

The Bradford Regulator Co., Atlanta, Ga.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.



EUGENE HILL.

The Negro Who is Accused of Burning the Twelve Houses in Pittsburg, the Atlanta Suburb.

those interested in it secured the boy's release on condition that he would be sent out of the city. Arrangements were made with the Berkshire Industrial farm at Canan Four Corners, New York, and the lad was sent there.

On the last day of April last year Raine was paroled for good behavior in the employ of J. F. Curtis, of Dalton, Mass. It seems that while at the industrial farm he won high honors for his good behavior and was one of the best lads in the entire place. He was given a medal for his good conduct.

Last October he left Mr. Curtis and sought other fields. On the night of February 23d last Mr. Curtis's residence was robbed of jewelry, silverware and clothing. One of the principal articles of clothing found to be missing was a large gray overcoat.

Raine seems to have made good use of this overcoat, since it won for him the name that when now mentioned in New York reminds the hearer of a masked man, pistols and stolen jewelry. He was always seen with this overcoat on and it gave him the title of "The Man in Gray."

His New York Bobberies.
He made for himself a wonderful reputation at a highway robber and kept the detectives and police guessing for a great length of time. He seemed to have forgotten the good conduct that marked his stay in the reformatory, and the characteristics noted while he was in Atlanta were brought forcibly to the front. In the vicinity of Central Park he committed a series of highway robberies that completely terrorized that neighborhood.

His career in New York culminated in robbing the residence of William H. Barum in East Thirty-fifth street. At this place he held a servant at bay at the point of his pistol and forced his way into the house.

While he was at work and after he was caught, Raine was surrounded with mystery. No one could be found who knew him and it was not known where he came from or who he was. Yesterday the chief of the detective bureau received information that led him to believe that the boy, who is now seventeen years old, was Thomas Oliver Raine, of Atlanta, and investigation in this city shows that he is correct.

MORMON ELDERS SEEK RECRUITS
They Are Establishing Churches in
Alabama Towns.

Birmingham, Ala., April 9.—(Special.)—Rev. Albert Matheson, of Salt Lake City, and Elder D. T. Wride, of Payson, Utah, are in the city proselyting in behalf of the Mormon church. They have recently been to Cahoon and Etowah counties, where they have established churches. The representatives expect to locate another church near here.

Two years ago Mormon elders were roughly treated near the place where their churches are now located, but they kept at work and distributed their literature and some of it is taking root.

The Mormon church is anxious to locate in Alabama and Tennessee, contending that the conditions of the people are more favorable here than in Utah. The church will not preach bigamy here.

Colleges Boys Defeat Charlotte.

Charlotte, N. C., April 9.—The Lafayette college baseball team defeated the Charlotte team this afternoon in a score of 8 to 6 in the finest game seen here this season. The college boys play Georgetown tomorrow.

The Bradford Regulator Co., Atlanta, Ga.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.



EUGENE HILL.

The Negro Who is Accused of Burning the Twelve Houses in Pittsburg, the Atlanta Suburb.

those interested in it secured the boy's release on condition that he would be sent out of the city. Arrangements were made with the Berkshire Industrial farm at Canan Four Corners, New York, and the lad was sent there.

On the last day of April last year Raine was paroled for good behavior in the employ of J. F. Curtis, of Dalton, Mass. It seems that while at the industrial farm he won high honors for his good behavior and was one of the best lads in the entire place. He was given a medal for his good conduct.

Last October he left Mr. Curtis and sought other fields. On the night of February 23d last Mr. Curtis's residence was robbed of jewelry, silverware and clothing. One of the principal articles of clothing found to be missing was a large gray overcoat.

Raine seems to have made good use of this overcoat, since it won for him the name that when now mentioned in New York reminds the hearer of a masked man, pistols and stolen jewelry. He was always seen with this overcoat on and it gave him the title of "The Man in Gray."

His New York Bobberies.
He made for himself a wonderful reputation at a highway robber and kept the detectives and police guessing for a great length of time. He seemed to have forgotten the good conduct that marked his stay in the reformatory, and the characteristics noted while he was in Atlanta were brought forcibly to the front. In the vicinity of Central Park he committed a series of highway robberies that completely terrorized that neighborhood.

His career in New York culminated in robbing the residence of William H. Barum in East Thirty-fifth street. At this place he held a servant at bay at the point of his pistol and forced his way into the house.

While he was at work and after he was caught, Raine was surrounded with mystery. No one could be found who knew him and it was not known where he came from or who he was. Yesterday the chief of the detective bureau received information that led him to believe that the boy, who is now seventeen years old, was Thomas Oliver Raine, of Atlanta, and investigation in this city shows that he is correct.

MORMON ELDERS SEEK RECRUITS
They Are Establishing Churches in
Alabama Towns.

Birmingham, Ala., April 9.—(Special.)—Rev. Albert Matheson, of Salt Lake City, and Elder D. T. Wride, of Payson, Utah, are in the city proselyting in behalf of the Mormon church. They have recently been to Cahoon and Etowah counties, where they have established churches. The representatives expect to locate another church near here.

Two years ago Mormon elders were roughly treated near the place where their churches are now located, but they kept at work and distributed their literature

EDITOR DINGLEY ON STATESMAN DINGLEY

Tariff Bill's Author Compliments Himself in His Own Paper.

HE JUMPS ON THE SOUTH
Declares That Pauper Labor Is Used in Pig Iron Manufacturing.

CONGRESSMAN UNDERWOOD MAKES REPLY

Alabama Shows Why Production in His State Beats the Northern Mills in Price.

Washington, April 9.—(Special.)—The most ardent admirer of Hon. Nelson Dingley, Jr., and of the tariff bill which bears his name, has been found. He is Nelson Dingley, Jr., editor and proprietor of The Lewiston, Me. Journal, a gentleman as prominent down here in his editorial capacity as he is with the "Hon." attachment down here in Washington.

In the eyes of Editor Dingley, Representative Dingley is a statesman with a big S. He is the personification of wisdom just as the Dingley bill is its expression.

Editor Dingley is not at all backward in expressing his approval of himself in his representative capacity, nor does he lose any opportunity to mention to those who differ with him on this great question of the tariff. From the opening of the extra session, The Lewiston Journal has teemed with criticisms of those who dared oppose the republican position in support of the Dingley bill and there have been even notes of criticism for the republican senators who refuse to swallow the Dingley dose without looking. Editor Dingley has had his share in the most emphatic manner, and his editorial utterances being reproduced in the Washington newspapers, has had the gratification of seeing that his shots found the marks intended.

Sneers at the South.
The "free traders of the south" have come in for many of the sneers and much of the criticism; and when an Alabama representative made the rather convincing declaration that the iron industry of his state did not ask for protection, the Statesman was so shocked that the Editor got up on his hind legs and howled. Commenting upon this statement, the Lewiston mouthpiece of the ways and means committee declared in its boldest editorial type:

Very true, protection from the capitalist standard is not to be imagined by essential as from the wage-earner's standpoint. With pauper wages paid in Alabama, no doubt, Alabama iron works can compete with anybody, but in that competition they retard the American standard of living.

Observe the "pauper labor" sneer. It is the basis for the criticism, the corner stone upon which it is built. This welfare-of-the-dear-workingman automaton is rolled in whenever the republicans are cornered and being duly wound up is set going.

But there is nothing in it. There is nothing in this particular phrase, any more than there is in the other phrases which have been paraded upon other occasions. The dear workingman is simply the cat's-paw by which chestnuts are pulled out for the capitalist growl fat and luscious and cunning through his long-continued pandering.

Underwood Present Facts.
Congressman Underwood, of the Birmingham district, is the best possible authority on the conditions in the iron regions of Alabama, and he produces the figures which disprove these republican declarations.

"The claim made by Mr. Dingley's paper that the reason Alabama iron is being sold in large quantities in the European markets and is cutting so deeply into the business of the northern iron regions is on account of the pauper wages paid to the banna workmen, is absolutely unwarranted by the facts," said Mr. Underwood, when I showed him the newspaper criticism quoted above. "A fair comparison of the wages scales at the northern and southern furnaces completely disproves that assertion."

To strengthen his statement, the Alabama congressman went on to give me facts and figures.

"The sixth annual report of the commissioner of labor contains a careful comparison of the wages paid in the iron regions of the north and south. From this report we find that a comparison of twenty-six northern furnaces, and taking the average cost in each section, shows that the labor cost of a ton of pig iron at the furnaces is: At the northern furnace, \$1.44; at the southern furnace, \$1.24.

Two Interesting Tables.
The congressman presented an interesting table or comparison, giving the details of this labor cost, so as to include the labor at the mines, rock quarries, etc., as well as at the furnaces. The table is as follows:

Northern District—Direct labor cost of one ton of pig iron: \$1.44
Production of 3,000 pounds of iron ore, \$2.37
Production of 945 pounds of limestone, .106
Production of 2,515 pounds of coke, .098
Conversion of coal into coke, .414
Production of 37 pounds of coal used as such, .005
Conversion of above material into 2,540 pounds of pig iron, 1.065
Total, \$3.544

Southern District—Direct labor cost of one ton of pig iron: \$1.24
Production of 3,000 pounds of iron ore, \$1.24
Production of 945 pounds of limestone, .122
Production of 2,515 pounds of coke, .252
Conversion of coal into coke, .528
Production of 37 pounds of coal used as such, .005
Conversion of above material into 2,540 pounds of pig iron, 1.137
Total, \$3.584

"Now, these figures," Mr. Underwood went on to say, "are a comparison not of the highest cost nor of the lowest cost in either district, but of the average cost from the tables given on the plants which come near an average estimate in each district. From these it is shown that the real labor cost in the south is slightly in excess of that in the north. It is admitted, of course, that labor is hired in the south at slightly cheaper rates per hour than in the north, but even in the north, is not due to a difference in the wage scales.

Where the South's Advantage Lies.
"Just wherein is that advantage from where does it come?" I asked.
"Why, the true advantage and the main advantage the southern manufacturer has over his northern competitor lies in the fact that the cost of assembling the raw material at the southern furnaces is much less than at the northern furnaces. To estimate," continued Mr. Underwood, "in the

Birmingham district the coal, iron ore and limestone are within five or six miles of each other; whereas in the northern districts the coal, iron ore and limestone must be hauled hundreds of miles before they can be assembled at the furnace. The average difference of freight charges in assembling the raw materials at the points of pig iron, the southern producer amounts to more than \$6 per ton. This is a clear profit to the southern manufacturer and it is this natural advantage that enables him to undersell competitors in the north. It is not a question of the price of labor at all.

There Are Other Advantages.
"I think these figures present a complete reply to the 'pauper labor' talk of the eastern manufacturers, who are asking for a high protective tariff and sneering at the southern industry," continued the Alabama congressman. "There are other advantages possessed by the southern district over the northern—a mild climate, which permits the southerner to build less expensive buildings, as protection from the climate is not so necessary to the men—or rather as so great protection is not necessary; the operators of the furnaces are not delayed by the cold weather as in the north, and it does not require so much fuel to reach the required temperature in a mild climate as in a cold one. Our taxes in Alabama are much less than in many of the northern districts. All these and many other advantages are rapidly carrying us to the time when the southern manufacturer will control the iron markets of the world."

Furnaces Must Come South.
In the course of one of his many speeches on the tariff Mr. Dingley, of Pennsylvania, who is the direct representative of the iron industries of the Pittsburgh region, took occasion to suggest this tariff about "pauper labor of the south." Mr. Underwood had been expecting this and he was biding his time. He was on his feet in a moment and he completely confuted the "pauper labor" charge. He was on his feet in a moment and he completely confuted the "pauper labor" charge. He was on his feet in a moment and he completely confuted the "pauper labor" charge.

The Alabama congressman does not deal in glittering generalities. He knows his subject in all its details, and what he has to say on it should interest not only the iron workers but the cotton planters. Like the cotton mills, the iron furnaces must come south.

Will Be Confirmed Monday.
Colonel Duck's name has been favorably reported to the senate, and the formal bill introducing him will come up Monday. The report was made to the executive session of the senate yesterday by Senator Frye, acting chairman of the committee on nominations, and it took its place regularly on the calendar. Of course, executive session proceedings are supposed to be very secret, but the secrets do sometimes leak out, and this is one of them. The only reason the colonel wasn't confirmed yesterday is because it was not reached in its regular order. It will be discussed at the next executive session.

Colonel Duck has a warm friend in the person of the Maine senator, who, in Senator Davis's absence, is at the head of the foreign committee, and his interests are in the hands of the Maine senator.

Jenkins Inspired Charges.
It develops that the fight on Ed Angier comes directly from or was inspired by J. C. Jenkins, who was himself a candidate for the district judgeship. Jenkins has filed the charges at the instance of Jenkins, who is badly disappointed at his failure to land. He might have had a chance to win the judgeship, but this kills his chance. Angier's friends here believe that there is no doubt of his prompt confirmation.

Late tonight it is announced that the charges against Angier have been withdrawn. Tom Blodgett, who was believed to be one of Angier's critics and who was so delighted himself last night, says that after investigation he is satisfied there is no truth in the charges that were filed. One of the papers placed on file was from a man named Henley, who lives in the ninth district. They would probably have received very serious consideration, but now that they have been withdrawn peace reigns once more. For how long nobody can say.

Four New Postmasters.
Three democratic postmasters had their heads cut off today, having served out four-year terms.
At Duluth, Hiram Mathis makes way for W. F. Herrington.
At Flouery Branch, J. N. Mooney is displaced by S. S. Dyer.
At Homer Paul Hayden succeeds J. D. Hill.

A Georgian Loses His Place.
In the changes caused by the reinstatement to the general land office of some banna workmen, is absolutely unwarranted by the facts," said Mr. Underwood, when I showed him the newspaper criticism quoted above. "A fair comparison of the wages scales at the northern and southern furnaces completely disproves that assertion."

REPUBLICANS ARE DEMORALIZED

Afraid of the Tariff and Look for Defeat Next Year.

Washington, April 9.—(Special.)—There is no minding matters but that the republicans are completely demoralized. The result of the recent elections has been to convince them that the people are just as much opposed to tariff legislation now as they were in 1860.

It is also certain that the demand for the coinage of free silver is just as persistent as ever, and will be heard from next year with redoubled energy.

Senator Jones, of Nevada, in speaking to your correspondent today, said: "The republicans are in a very awkward position. They are now in the midst of difficulties. They falsely lead the people to the belief that they would solve the money question by a people's agreement. Once elected, they dodge the money question and resort to a revival of the tariff legislation. No sooner has their tariff bill resumed shape than the people announce it, and the result of the late election thus early puts them in the position of a repudiated statesman. With this cloud of censure hanging over him he will have a weary time during the balance of his administration. There is not a republican in congress but understands that hard as the times have been in the past, still harder are ahead, and they will still go onward in their attempt at ruining the country and destroying the public credit, and the indignation of the betrayed people will throw them out of power in the congressional election of 1880, and then from that time until the campaign of 1890 takes shape there will be nothing but agitation. Right now there is an undercurrent among the republicans in favor of the tariff, but between the houses, and nothing will be done until the next congressional elections, and that congress will be for free silver by a majority in the senate and by a two-thirds vote in the house of representatives."

The senator spoke long and earnestly and evidently with a full knowledge of what he was discussing.

LIGHTNING TAKES TWO LIVES.
Tall Tree and a House Gutter Proved Deadly Conductors.

Huntsville, Ala., April 9.—(Special.)—John Walker, a young farmer of Marshall county, was killed by lightning today near Manchester.

Walker, seeking shelter from a heavy rain, stood under a large tree. A bolt of lightning struck the tree and Walker was killed by the shock.

Huntsville, Ala., April 9.—(Special.)—News reached the city tonight of the death of a young farmer named Allison from a stroke of lightning during a thunder storm last night at Hattie Green, Ala. Allison was repairing a gutter to the house when he was struck. His father saw him fall.

ANNEXATION OF HAWAII FAVORED

McKinley Thinks the Island Should Be Taken In.

CONFERENCES HAVE BEEN HELD
Plans for the Joining Have Been Suggested for Consideration.

THE PRESIDENT APPROVES THE IDEA

America's Most Prolific Diplomat Presents the Scheme in an Inviting Manner.

Washington, April 9.—(Special.)—Hawaii is to be the next state added to the Union. President McKinley has promised to throw the entire weight of his administration in favor of annexation and development of the past few days that show that the annexationists are proceeding upon assurances of substantial support and are following lines suggested by the president himself.

While but little has been said about Hawaii in the newspapers, the fact is that negotiations have been proceeding rapidly and annexation promises to be one of the notable features of the administration policy. President McKinley has held conferences with the direct representatives of the Hawaiian government and an understanding has been reached.

To Proceed as Texas Did.
The Texas precedent is to be followed. The same methods of procedure which led to the admission of the Lone Star republic as a state of this union are to be followed; and they are being followed with the approval of the speaker's suggestion, of President McKinley himself.

It will be recalled that immediately after the election there was a good deal in some of the leading newspapers of the country about Hawaiian annexation, but since then not much has been said by any of them except by the newspapers here in Washington. In these there has appeared a lot of Hawaiian news and gossip, none of it having directly on the subject of annexation, but all tending to emphasize the importance of the island, particularly the importance of the American interests there.

Are Representing Hawaii.
Mr. Hatch, the minister of the Hawaiian republic, has been working quietly and a short while ago was joined by Mr. Thurston, who represents the Annexation Club in Honolulu, which means the American citizens and American interests. A third distinguished citizen of Hawaii who has played a part in the negotiations which have been in active operation during the past month is William Owen Smith, attorney general of the republic.

Mr. Smith came as a special emissary of the republic at the instance of President Dole. His mission was to look carefully over the Hawaiian situation and to see what was the best method for the government to pursue in its efforts to secure admission to the union. He came to say to President McKinley: "Here we are, anxious to join you. Now tell us how to go about it," and he went back a few days ago with the information he sought.

Foster's Fine Italian Hand.
But the active "negotiator" on behalf of the Hawaiian government has been none other than Foster. He is a man who has succeeded in getting very close to the throne, a man who apparently enjoys the full confidence of the president—in short none other than that arch diplomat, John W. Foster.

Foster's many visits to the white house have been noted, but their purpose has not been understood. These visits have been generally attributed to the president's anxiety to get the Hawaiian situation before him, and to the apparent failure of the Hawaiian government to create an embassy of their American mission. This has had something to do with the many calls of the diplomat, but Foster is a citizen who never fails of an opportunity to mingle business with pleasure. As the legal representative of this annexation movement he has gone over the whole situation with the president, and the result is an agreement upon the Texas plan as best fitting the Hawaiian case.

The Facts About Texas.
The cases are, indeed, quite similar. The republic of Texas was recognized by our government in 1847. In 1844 a treaty was made by Calhoun, but was rejected by the senate. In 1845 a joint resolution was introduced in the house and passed, and by a vote of 120 to 90 passed that body. The senate adopted the resolution by the close vote of 27 to 25, and President Tyler gave it his official approval. President Jones, then at the head of the Texan republic, called a convention of representatives of the people to consider the proposition contained in the act of congress of the United States, and it was ratified. Then a constitution as a state was prepared and on its submission the people of Texas ratified it. Following this, on the 29th of December, 1845, a joint resolution formally admitting Texas as a state was adopted by congress.

The following additional colony appointments on the governor's staff, authorized by the last legislature, were announced by the chief executive today:

A. A. Wiley, of Montgomery, chief of ordinance; A. E. Lyon, of Mobile, chief of engineers; E. L. Higdon, of Birmingham, inspector general of the practice; Geo. Kye, of Decatur, aide-de-camp of cavalry.

Interstate Commerce Commission.
Jacksonville, Fla., April 9.—The interstate commerce commission met in the United States court room today and listened to complaints against about twenty-five transportation companies for alleged discrimination against eastern points and excessive rates charged on vegetables.

Johnston, of Alabama, Gives More Citizens a Military Bank.
Montgomery, Ala., April 9.—(Special.)—The following additional colony appointments on the governor's staff, authorized by the last legislature, were announced by the chief executive today:

A. A. Wiley, of Montgomery, chief of ordinance; A. E. Lyon, of Mobile, chief of engineers; E. L. Higdon, of Birmingham, inspector general of the practice; Geo. Kye, of Decatur, aide-de-camp of cavalry.

The Spaulding Resolution.
Joint resolution for annexing Hawaii to the United States.—Resolved, That congress doth consent that the territory properly included within and rightfully belonging to the government of Hawaii, and commonly known as the Sandwich Islands, be received by the United States, to be called the state of Hawaii, with a republican form of government, to be adopted by the people of Hawaii by deputies in convention assembled, with the consent of the governor of Hawaii, in order that the same may be admitted as one of the states of this union.

Sec. 2. That the foregoing consent of congress is given upon the following conditions and with the understanding, to-wit: Said state to be formed and admitted as a state by the government of the Hawaiian Islands, and the constitution thereof with the proper evidence of its adoption by the people of the Hawaiian Islands shall be transmitted to the president of the United States to be laid before congress for its final action on or before the first day of January, 1880. Second. Said state when admitted into the union, after ceding to the United States all public edifices, fortifications, barracks, ports and harbors, navy and navy yards, docks, magazines, arms, armaments and all other property and means pertaining to the public defense belonging to the government of Hawaii, shall retain all public funds, debts, taxes and dues of every kind which may belong to or be due and owing said government, and shall retain all lands now vacant and unappropriated lands lying

within its limits, to be applied upon the payment of the debts and liabilities of said government of Hawaii, and the residue of said lands and other assets, said debts and liabilities, to be disposed of as said state may direct; but in no case are said debts and liabilities to become a charge upon the government of the United States.

Sec. 3. That if the president of the United States shall in his judgment deem it advisable instead of submitting to the foregoing resolution to the government of Hawaii as an over-extended and bounded one, with one representative in congress until the next adjournment of representation, shall be admitted into the union by virtue of this act on an equal footing with the other states as soon as the terms and conditions of such admission and the cessation of the remaining Hawaiian territory to the government of Hawaii, and the United States; and that \$100,000 be and the same is hereby appropriated to defray the expenses of missions and negotiations to agree upon the terms of such admission, and to be paid and cession either by treaty to be submitted to both houses of congress, as the president may direct.

To Be an Administration Measure.
What this resolution reaches the house the full power of the administration will be found at its back. Of course, the resolution will not reach the consideration stage until the regular session, for nothing is to be permitted to get in the way of the tariff bill; but when it does have a chance it will be recognized as an administration measure and will have practical effect by the full reorganization.

There is a strong sentiment in favor of annexation. The influences back of such a step are very powerful, and it is certainly one of the possibilities that in the not far future an Hawaiian star may be added to the forty-five now shining bright on the flag of the United States.

MACON'S GAS AND WATER COMPANY WILL HOLD ITS ANNUAL MEETING MONDAY.
Receiver Has Charge Now and the City Is Vitrally Interested in the Reorganization.

Macon, Ga., April 9.—(Special.)—The public is awaiting with some interest the result of the annual meeting of the Macon Gas and Water Company, to be held on next Monday. The proposed reorganization will be discussed. The company is at present in the hands of a receiver. This is the only concern that furnishes light and water to the city of Macon and her people.

At a meeting of the bondholders of the company, held some time ago, it was decided to reorganize the company, and a committee consisting of W. H. Fulton, G. S. Solomon and H. T. Powell was appointed to carry into effect the reorganization. This committee has been working hard ever since the plan of reorganization was put into effect whenever 75 per cent of the outstanding consolidated bondholders have signified their consent to the plan.

A Sudden Death.
News was received in Macon today of the sudden death of Rev. Joseph L. Moultrie last night of heart failure, at his home in the city. He was about eighty-six years old. He formerly lived here and was one of the promoters of the Wesleyan Female college, at Macon, and he was a member of the college board, collecting funds to build the college. He was transferred to the Alabama conference before the late war, and later engaged in farming. He leaves a valuable legacy to his nephews, Messrs. Hendley and George Napier, of Macon, and Captain E. Napier, of Montgomery.

Mr. Marks's Funeral.
The funeral services of John Marks, a well-known citizen, who died last afternoon and was largely attended. Mr. Marks died last night. He had been in declining health ever since he was badly hurt in an accident some time ago when his horse ran away.

Newsy Notes.
The committee on toasts for the banquet of the grand reunion of the alumni of Mercer university next June meet this afternoon, and the apparent preparation to respond to toasts.

Rev. Dr. D. E. Kellen, of Nashville, will preach during the next month at the revival services at Mulberry Street Methodist church. Great good is flowing from the revival.

Tomorrow there will be a baseball contest at Milledgeville between a team of Mercer university and a team of the cadets.

On next Monday the members of the sophomore class of Mercer university will confer for speakers' plates.

Revs. H. E. Temple and J. Parks, of Chattanooga, will conduct a ten days' service under a gospel tent on Stubbs' Hill. The services will be non-sectarian.

MORE COLONELS ARE MADE.
Johnston, of Alabama, Gives More Citizens a Military Bank.

Montgomery, Ala., April 9.—(Special.)—The following additional colony appointments on the governor's staff, authorized by the last legislature, were announced by the chief executive today:

A. A. Wiley, of Montgomery, chief of ordinance; A. E. Lyon, of Mobile, chief of engineers; E. L. Higdon, of Birmingham, inspector general of the practice; Geo. Kye, of Decatur, aide-de-camp of cavalry.

Interstate Commerce Commission.
Jacksonville, Fla., April 9.—The interstate commerce commission met in the United States court room today and listened to complaints against about twenty-five transportation companies for alleged discrimination against eastern points and excessive rates charged on vegetables.

Johnston, of Alabama, Gives More Citizens a Military Bank.
Montgomery, Ala., April 9.—(Special.)—The following additional colony appointments on the governor's staff, authorized by the last legislature, were announced by the chief executive today:

A. A. Wiley, of Montgomery, chief of ordinance; A. E. Lyon, of Mobile, chief of engineers; E. L. Higdon, of Birmingham, inspector general of the practice; Geo. Kye, of Decatur, aide-de-camp of cavalry.

PERSECUTED MAN AGAIN NOT GUILTY

C. H. Mitchell Is Acquitted for the Fourth Time.

WOMAN IN THE CASE FOR SURE Charges Against the Man.

AND HANDLES PROSECUTION EACH TIME

To Properly Conduct Her Cases and Try To Convict, She Plays a Double Role.

C. H. Mitchell was acquitted yesterday for the third time on charges brought against him by Miss Mary E. Wingett. The last case against the man, that of abandonment, was called in the city criminal court yesterday and under instructions from Judge Berry the jury returned a verdict of not guilty.

Mitchell has had a strange experience during the past two years. In July, 1896, he was arrested on a warrant sworn out by Miss Wingett, charging him with the offense of seduction. When this case came up for a trial Mitchell was defended by Messrs. Upham & Robinson and acquitted. Shortly after this Miss Wingett went before the grand jury and had Mitchell indicted on the charge of bigamy. On February 5, 1897, this case was tried before Judge Candler and again was Mitchell found not guilty. When this verdict was returned Judge Candler ordered the defendant held on a warrant sworn out by the same prosecutrix, charging the man with abandonment of his minor child.

This case came up for trial yesterday. There was a good bit of trouble securing a proper jury, but finally the matter was arranged to the satisfaction of all. When the first jury was struck, one of the jurors, Mr. C. E. Johnson, stated that he was too prejudiced to serve and asked to be relieved. Mr. Robinson, of defendant's counsel, objected to this, but was forced to strike an entirely new panel.

When the state's evidence was all in Mitchell's counsel moved that a verdict of not guilty be directed on the grounds that the child had never been in its alleged father's possession so as to be abandoned; that the father had never been called upon to support the infant, and that if an abandonment took place it occurred in Meriwether county, where the child was born, and not in this court's jurisdiction. The motion was sustained and the acquittal ordered.

This case is unequalled by any in the history of Georgia, by reason of the fact that in order to convict the defendant of the first charge, seduction, the woman would have to be a single person and Mitchell her husband.

In the bigamy case the woman claims that she is married to the man and that he afterwards wedded another woman by the name of Miss Cora G. Penn. In this case, and also in the one for abandonment, the woman necessarily plays the role of a married person.

Miss Wingett claims that she married Mitchell at the house of a Mr. Carson, on Forsyth street, and that Dr. Robbins, pastor of Trinity church, performed the ceremony. The doctor denies ever having wedded the couple and there is no proof that a marriage license was ever issued or a marriage certificate returned to the ordinary's office.

YOUNG MAN ATTEMPTS SUICIDE.
SYDNEY O'BRIEN, OF COLUMBUS, CUTS HIS THROAT.

Deed Done in the Presence of His Parents, Who Stood Paralyzed. Condition Is Serious.

Columbus, Ga., April 9.—(Special.)—Mr. Sydney O'Brien, a well-known young man of the city, made an effort to suicide last night about midnight, at his home in the lower part of the city.

He went home partially intoxicated, and announced to his parents, Mr. and Mrs. William O'Brien, his intention of ending his life, at the same time drawing a razor. His father begged him not to do so, and would have attempted to take the razor away had he not been afraid of cutting his son in the struggle. The young man made two or three slashes at his throat, cutting it deeply in two places. The blood gushed out in streams.

The father and mother were nearly paralyzed at the terrible sight, and their inability to prevent their son from doing the rash act, made it particularly horrible to them.

The young man then left the house, going to that of his sister, on Seventh street. Dr. Kitchens was summoned, and when he had given the young man an opiate, he dressed the wounds. O'Brien is resting quietly today, although his condition is critical.

This is the young man's second attempt at suicide. Had he been sober it is not thought that he would have attempted the deed. What actuated him is not known. On one occasion young O'Brien attempted suicide by swallowing laudanum. The bottle was knocked from his grasp just in time to save his life.

GENERAL TRADE DIRECTORY.

Parties out of town wishing to know the address of different business houses for any information or any order they wish to make will find the following directory complete, comprising the best houses in Atlanta.

BICYCLES.
Walthour & Selkirk, Agents for Bicycles, Envoy and Fleetwing Bicycles; repairing a specialty; 30 South Pryor street.

BOOKS.
The Old Book Store, (Burke's), Established 22 years. We buy books, cheap school books, new and second hand, bought and sold; Pictures framed to order; 96 Whitehall street.
Glover's Book Store, Fine Stationery, School Books, new and second hand, bought and sold; Pictures framed to order; 96 Whitehall street.
GAVAN BOOK CO., School Books for all schools bought, sold or exchanged; Law and Medical Books always on hand; 41 Peachtree street.

CARRIAGES AND WAGONS.

H. J. FITE, Wholesale and retail, Buggies, Surreys, Harness, Whips, etc. Call and see me. 62 Peachtree street.
GEORGIA BUGGY CO., 30 South Broad St. Fine Traps, Surreys, Phaetons, Buggies. Lowest prices for best work.

JOHN M. SMITH, First-class horse-drawn Carriages, 122 and 124 Auburn avenue, Atlanta, Ga.

N. O. Spence Carriage Co., 138 and 139 Edgewood ave. Headquarters for Buggies and Wagons. Fine Wagons made to order. Repairing a specialty.

GROCERY AND GLASSWARE.
B. L. LILIENTHAL, Wholesale and retail, China, Crockery, Glassware, Lamps and Art Goods; 57 Peachtree street.

CLOTHING.
The Globe Shoe & Clothing Co., Send for samples and catalogue, 12 and 14 Whitehall street.

CLEANING AND DYEING.
Southern Dye & Cleaning Works, Make old clothes good as new. 13 and 14 Whitehall street.
Excelsior Steam Dye & Cleaning Works, All kinds of Dyeing and Cleaning. 53 Decatur street; Telephone 41; W. E. Hany, Manager.

DRY GOODS.
J. M. HIGH, Dry Goods and General Department Store; wholesale and retail; corner Whitehall and Hunter streets.

Chamberlin-Johnson-DuBose Co., Dry Goods, Carpets and Furnishings, cor. Whitehall and Hunter streets.

DECORATIONS.
Atlanta Wall Paper Co., Dealers in Paints and Wall Papers; write for estimates; 23 East Hunter street.

ENGRAVING.
Gate City Engraving Co., Cast for all purposes. Chas. A. Manston, Manager. Construction building.

FLORISTS.
THE C. A. DAHL CO., Cut Flowers, Seeds, Bulbs and Plants; flowers shipped to any point; wholesale and retail; 10 Marietta st.

FURNITURE.
M. H. Abbott, Household Furnishings, Furniture, Baby Carriages, etc. Write for catalogue, 150-152 Marietta street.

R. S. Crutcher, Furniture, Mattings, Rugs, Window Shades, Baby Carriages, Bicycles, Write for catalogue; 53 Peachtree street.

Wood & Beaumont Stove & Furniture Co., Furniture, Stoves, Ranges, Baby Carriages. Write for catalogue. "Jewett" Refrigerators a specialty.

GROCERS.
The C. J. Kamper Grocery Co., Headquarters for reliable Food Products. Supplying hotels, clubs and parties on speciality. Inquiries cheerfully answered.

HARDWARE.
King Hardware Co., Wholesale and retail Hardware, Stores, Tinware, Refrigerators and General Housefurnishing Goods, 63 and 65 Peachtree street.

JEWELERS.
E. LINECK, 17 N. Pryor. Watches, Clocks and Jewelry repaired. If you have repair work and want it done satisfactorily at reasonable prices, send it to me. Diamonds, Watches and Jewelry. Reliable goods, fair dealing and bottom prices. 53 Whitehall street, Atlanta, Ga.

LAUNDRY.
Trio Steam Laundry, Wilson & Harris, Proprietors. The leading laundry in Georgia. Agents wanted. Write for particulars.

MILLINERY.
BOWMAN BROS., Atlanta Lill

FACTORY.

the address
information or
the following
best houses in

and Fleetwing Bicycles; 24
in charge. 40 Peachtree st.

years. We buy books
books or specialty. W. B.
in charge. 40 Peachtree st.
and second hand, bought
order; 96 Whitehall
ought, sold or exchanged
on hand; 41 Peachtree st.

Whips, etc. Call and see

Traps, Surreys, Photographs
prices for best work.

on avenue, Atlanta, Ga.

books, glassware, lamps
street.

samples and catalogue. 30
Whitehall street.

clothes good as new. 12
Walton street.

ks. All kinds of Dyeing
and Cleaning done.

holesale and retail; corner
Whitehall and Hunter st.

and Wall Papers; write for
Hunter street.

thas. A. Manston, Manager.

and Plants; flowers shipped
and retail; 19 Marietta St.

Carriages, etc. Write for

Co., Furniture, Stoves,
"Imperial" Stoves
a specialty.

for reliable Food Products,
clubs and parties our
tries cheerfully answered.

Stoves, Ranges, Refrigerators,
washing goods, 63 and 65

ailed. If you have repair
prices, send it to me.

healing and bottom prices

The leading laundry in
for particulars.

thing in newest importa-
hall street.

and retail dealers in all
Foreign Gravities and
32 Loyd street.

lines, Potters, Sawmills a
outh Forsyth street.

user's Catfish Cure. Trial
12 and 13 Grant Bldg.

factures of fine glasses,
Ga.

en and children. Calls at
033. Office 18 N. Pryor st.

forms Legal Blanks, 606
Stencils 218 B. Broad St.

paper and Job Printers.
L. Dennis, President.

Key Organ, Kramlich &
212 1/2 Peachtree St.

and Organs. Agents for
street.

ding and framing es-
all orders promptly ex-

Mouldings, Artists' Sup-
103 Atlanta, Ga.

7-40 Peachtree, corner
of mail orders.

Painters and Artists
11 and 42 Alabama street.

Sign Work, Ornamental
Signs a specialty.

of Diseases of Women.
building.

Teas, Spices, Extracts,
ota. 15 Whitehall st.

inds of typewriter and

addresses removed and
West Mitchell street.

nothing departments
open day and night.

Wholesale Commission

on Merchant, 12 North

and Creditors

state of Mrs. E. W.
puny, deceased, are
er in their demands
ording to law, and
said estate are re-
payment.

E. THOMPSON,
Administratrix.

sale at Con-

DOCTORS AND VEAL ARE WAITING.

IRE OF THE FORMER AROUSED

If the Mayor Says Veal Must Be Tried,
Will Resign.

THEY STAND ON THEIR DIGNITY

If the Inspector Is To Be Tried They
Want To Do It.

DR. ALEXANDER ROASTS MR. LUMPKIN

President of the Board of Health Held
a Conference with Mayor Collier
Yesterday.

The city council's action Thursday after-
noon in deciding to try the chief sanitary
inspector, Thomas E. Veal, has aroused the
ire of the board of health and may cause
the resignation of that body.

Almost to a unit the members of the
board feel that they have been unjustly
ignored in the matter, as well as having
been the butt of malicious slander from
certain council members, and the president,
Dr. J. F. Alexander, expresses himself un-
reservedly as being highly indignant.

Mayor Collier has not as yet approved
the action of council, and much depends on
his decision, which the board of health is
anxiously awaiting.

If the mayor signs the resolution the
board will undoubtedly resign, if present
indications count for anything. If he vetoes
the measure there will be no resig-
nation from this quarter, but a lively fight
in council will likely follow, as it is said
certain members of that body will never
agree for the board of health to conduct
the hearing or have anything to do with it.

Mayor Collier, therefore, is between two
fires. He has the measure under careful
consideration, but at a late hour last night
had not come to any conclusion.

Dr. Alexander stated yesterday morning
that he was inclined to think the mayor's
approval would mean the resignation of
his board. He was emphatic in his denun-
ciation of council's action.

Approval Means Resignation.

"We, of course, think council has treated
us very unjustly," said he. "It is simply
outrageous. Veal is under our jurisdic-
tion, hired by us, and if he ought to be
tried and dismissed the board is the tri-
bunal to do it."

"Why, look what a precedent that would
establish! Every other case of this kind,
not only in our department, but in others,
would carry an appeal to the council for
a trial. Then what would be the use in
maintaining all these boards in our city
government?"

"Do you think the board of health will
resign if the mayor indorses council's ac-
tion?"

"Yes, I do. That is all we are waiting
for. We have been meeting as yet, but I
believe an indorsement means resig-
nation and a veto the opposite."

"What do you think the mayor will do?"
"That I cannot say. I held a long con-
ference with him in his office this morn-
ing laying our position before him. He
told me he had the matter under very
careful consideration and would give this
afternoon, giving me no indication of his
probable decision. Dr. McRae, secretary
of the board, has seen the mayor, too, and
I am confident he will resign unless there
is a veto."

"What do you think of Councilman
Lumpkin's speech in condemning your
board in council Thursday afternoon?"
continued the reporter.

"I think," the doctor replied, emphati-
cally, "that it showed lack of sense and
was prompted by a good deal of malice."
"Did you ever have any trouble with
Mr. Lumpkin before?"

"No, I don't know him; never saw him,
so far as I remember."

Thinks Veal Innocent.

"What do you think of Veal's alleged
guilt?"
"Veal is as innocent as a babe. All these
charges are simply the result of misunder-
standing. Veal is perfectly straight in
his accounts and could have proved it be-
fore the committee and saved all this
trouble had they given him a fair show-
ing. They would not let him explain any-
thing. I have looked all over his books
and I know his affairs are all right. He
can easily establish this when he gets an
opportunity."

STRUCK BY AN ENGINE.

Howard McKee Injured and He Will
Probably Die.

Howard McKee, a negro horse trader,
was run over by one of the Southern's
switch engines last night about 9 o'clock,
near 40 Mitchell street crossing, and
probably was killed.

McKee is one of the notorious characters
about town and for years has been "pinch-
ing" his living out of horse flesh. He was
regarded as one of the best horse traders
in town, but for some time he has been
drinking too much for his own good, and
as a result he has been spending about
half of his time at the station house. Last
night about 9 o'clock he was on his way
home, when he got somewhat tangled up
in the labyrinth of tracks near the Mitch-
ell street crossing, and before he could
extricate himself he was run over by an
engine and terribly mangled. His left foot
was almost entirely cut off just above the
ankle and one of his arms was badly bro-
ken in a number of places. He was thrown
some distance from the track and it is
thought internally injured. A hurry call
was sent in for the ambulance and the
wounded man was taken to the Grady
hospital.

It developed after the accident that Mc-
Kee had been robbed in a saloon on De-
catur street last night, and that he was
trying to make his way home with the loot
when he was struck. Two men were seen
in the saloon who saw the robbery.

McKee is about forty years old and is
a local celebrity of considerable magnitude.
He was resting easy at the hospital at
last account, but the physicians say there
is no possible hope for his recovery.

HOW DID MILSON DIE?

Mysterious Death of Atlanta Man in
Chicago Hospital.

A telegram was received yesterday by
Captain C. W. Milson, a well-known At-
lanta tailor, announcing the death of his
son, Thomas Milson, at Cook county hos-
pital in Chicago.

Captain Milson was much mystified at
the news, and immediately suspected that
there was something wrong. He had heard
nothing from his son for some time and
had no news that he was seriously ill.

In reply to a telegram of inquiry a mes-
sage was received last night stating that
the young man had died the night before,
having been there since March 31st. The
officials were either densely ignorant or
intensely reticent in regard to the cause
of the death, and nothing could be learned.

The hospital officers said they knew
nothing about it, as the post mortem of
the physicians had not been made.

Captain Milson will have the matter fully
investigated and will probably go on to
Chicago today.

Inspector Says He Has No Choice Between
Doctors and Councilmen.

HE DOES WANT VINDICATION

Declares That His Books Will Show
Him To Be Honest.

WALDRON TRUSTED TO HIS MEMORY

It is Charged That Sometimes He Neg-
lected To Make Entries for a
Week at a Time.

Chief Sanitary Inspector Thomas E. Veal
is confident that he will have little
trouble exonerating himself if he is placed
on trial.

If the resolution adopted by council

is approved by the mayor, the hearing
will commence next Tuesday afternoon
at 3:30 o'clock and will probably continue
for several days.

The defendant will be represented by
Judge Howard Van Epps and the prosecu-
tion will be conducted by the city attorney,
Judge Anderson, and his assistant, Colonel
Westmoreland. All the evidence introduced
at the investigation will have to be heard
again.

Veal is not only ready, but anxious for
a trial. He has given every specification
in the charges careful consideration and
says he can establish his innocence beyond
 peradventure of a doubt. His attorney is
of the same opinion.

Waldron in Bad Light.

The defense, however, answering the
charge of the alleged discrepancy of sup-
plies at the dumping grounds for 1896,
places Superintendent Waldron in a very
unenviable predicament.

Waldron swore positively on the stand
that he had never received a pound of
goods received at the dumping grounds.

Veal stated yesterday afternoon that Wal-
dron told him only a short while ago that
he would sometimes not record the weights
for a week after the goods had been re-
ceived.

It will be claimed by the defense, there-
fore, that Waldron never recorded weights
at all in many instances, having neglected
to do so at the proper time, and simply
forgetting it afterwards.

This is the excuse, therefore, Veal will
give for his alleged purchase of 2,400 pounds
of bran, 864 pounds of millet, 3,155 pounds
of corn, 368 pounds of hay and 7,696
pounds of oats more than was ever re-
ceived at the dumping grounds during one
year, according to Waldron's books.

As to the books, Veal will also claim that
the vouchers showing twelve horses were paid
for when only ten were bought on one oc-
casion, were the result of a simple mis-
take on the part of the bookkeeper in Chief
Veal's office, who, it seems, made out the
vouchers for ten horses first, which was
corrected by Mayor King and later changed
to twelve.

Veal showed his books to a reporter yes-
terday afternoon concerning this transac-
tion, and apparently the proper entries had
been made.

The committee also charges Veal with
having purchased one horse for \$225, which
was much more than the animal was worth.

Veal will claim this was another mistake,
the voucher reading "to horse" when it
should have been plural, there having been
three horses purchased in this transaction.

According to Veal these animals were
bought specially for the exposition work.

The charges also allege that Veal bought
seven head of stock for \$700, which was
largely in excess of the market price.

Veal will acknowledge this transaction,
but will claim that he bought some high-
grade stock and therefore had to pay a somewhat high
er price. It will be claimed that this sale
was approved by Dr. McRae, the secretary
of the board of health.

Veal will also deny that he ever kept
any of his private stock at the city stables
at the city's expense. To support his de-
fense he will introduce several witnesses
along this line.

The chief will claim that if Waldron ever
fed any broken down stock at the city
stables, he will introduce several witnesses
along this line.

In answer to the charge that he showed
favoritism in buying stock from W. D.
Howland and S. Marks, Veal will enter a
full denial, which he will support by Marks
and Howland, whom he has hired to be
present at the hearing.

The chief inspector will introduce his of-

ice books at the trial and says he will
prove every entry and every figure is ab-
solutely correct up to the present time.

The defense has summoned about 100 wit-
nesses, but it is probable that not one-
third of this number will be heard. Veal
says he has no preference before what tri-
bunal he is tried, claiming that he wants
exoneration and will get it, no matter
where.

FOR THE ARMENIANS.

A Worker in Their Behalf Is Coming
to Atlanta.

Miss Wilhelmina L. Armstrong, who is
secretary of the woman's department of
the Armenian Relief Association and one of
the best-known workers in the Armenian
cause in this country, will visit Atlanta
during the coming week and will organize
a local branch of the association which
she represents.

The association was organized about
two years ago in New York city by mes-
sengers who are in the leading walks of life,
and it has been a powerful factor in the work
of relief and rescue of the unfortunate
Armenians. Miss Armstrong is engaged
in presenting to the people of the leading
cities of the country the latest and most
authentic knowledge of the present condi-
tion of the Christians in the Turkish em-
pire, and methods of amelioration on dis-
tinctly new lines, which have received
the approval and indorsement of prom-

inent people in many cities, will be sug-
gested.

Miss Williams comes to this city from
New Orleans, where a powerful movement,
Armenia, was greatly benefited by the cause
of the Armenian Relief Association, and that
a reception by the women of Atlanta
will be arranged next week for an early
day and this will be followed by a mass
meeting and a lecture, illustrated by the
stereopticon.

Dr. H. K. Hintlian, who was attached
to the medical staff of the Clara Barton
expedition, will lecture in native Arme-
nian costume, and tell most interesting
stories of the massacres which have oc-
curred in his native land.

WILLIAM HAND'S DEATH.

He Will Be Buried This Afternoon
from West End.

Mr. William M. C. Hand, who was well
known in this city, having resided here for
a number of years, died Thursday after-
noon in Savannah, where he was repre-
sented by the firm of Beck & Gregg at their
branch house.

He had been ill for some time with
liver trouble, and finally caused his
death. He had been in Savannah for
about two years. He had many friends in
this city. Mr. Hand was married in 1889
to Miss Nora Moncrief, who is a sister of
Mr. S. P. Moncrief.

Mr. Hand leaves no children and is sur-
vived by his wife and two daughters. The
funeral services will be held this afternoon
at the residence of Mr. F. S. Irby, in West
End. The interment will be at Westview
cemetery. The following gentlemen will
act as pallbearers and are requested to
meet at the undertaking parlors of John
P. Burley & Co. this afternoon at 3
o'clock: T. M. Armstrong, Wallace Har-
den, Robert Farnsworth, Edward Hol-
way, Blake Johnson and Clarence Har-
born.

LEFT WITH A BROTHER-IN-LAW.

Moses Pickett's Younger Brother

Stalks His Wife and Children.

Quite unique as well as sad is the lot of
Moses Pickett, a negro of Crawford, Ala.,
who was in town today.

Pickett's wife ran away with his young-
er brother, Alfred Pickett, carrying her
two children with her, he says.

The husband thought that the couple had
come to Columbus. He thinks that his
brother "conjured" his wife and made
her leave him.

To Cure a Cold in One Day

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All
druggists refund the money if it fails to
cure. 25c.

STEAMER FANNIE DISABLED.

Wrecked Steamers Griggs and City of
Columbus To Be Raised.

Columbus, Ga., April 9.—(Special).—The
steamer Fannie, which arrived at the city
last night, was disabled during her trip
down the river by running into the pier
of a bridge at Chattahoochee. Her inju-
ries were not very serious and she com-
pleted her voyage in safety. She will
go at once to Apalachicola for repairs.

An effort is to be made to raise the
steamer Griggs. The Griggs is a new
boat, and it is possible that she may be
saved. It was reported today that the
Queen and Crescent Navigation Company
would not only raise the wrecked steam-
er City of Columbus, but would build still
another new boat also.

Cure Tobacco Habit for 25c.

Ask your druggist for Sure Cure. It's a
chewing gum for the tobacco habit. Re-
stores normal action to the heart, stom-
ach, kidneys and sexual organs. Booklet
free. Eureka Chemical Co., Detroit, Mich.
Get this gum

HIS WIFE'S WILL

AGAINST PARSONS

A Savannah Doctor Who Contests a
Queer Case.

WERE THE COUPLE MARRIED?

This Is the Question Which Is Now
Raised by the Lawyers.

DOCTOR SAYS SHE WAS A MONOMANIAC

Parsons Claims That His Wife Was
Not in Her Right Mind—Thought
Her Son Was Killed.

Dr. S. C. Parsons, formerly a resident of
this city and well known throughout the
country, is now engaged in contesting his
wife's will, recently filed for probate in the
ordinary of the city of Savannah.

The case is a highly sensational one in
many ways and serious allegations are fre-
quently made. The latest charge is that
the doctor was never married to the wife
who was supposed to be his wife. Dr. Par-
sons, when put on the stand in the court
of ordinary, refused to divulge the place or
time his marriage ceremony was performed.
He told the examining attorney that it was
his business to find out and that the mar-
riage certificate was among his wife's pa-
pers, which were in his possession.

Parsons' wife, however, cannot be found to
contain any such document. This, it is be-
lieved, will play an important part in the
current litigation.

By the will over which the fight is being
waged, Dr. Parsons was left only \$5,000
and a small office furniture. The will was in
favor of Miss Elizabeth Katherine Maas, of
San Francisco, Cal., who was first given a
portion of the property by a trust deed,
she being a niece of Mrs. Parsons.

Dr. Parsons, who does a large special
practice and has attained considerable suc-
cess in his profession, is said to be a man
of high character and integrity. It is
thought, to his actions in regard to her son,
Harold H. Alden, by a former marriage.
This son was sent out west in charge of a
tutor several years ago, and was never af-
terwards heard from. Young Alden was
thought to have been murdered mysteriously
by the tutor for the money and valuables
in his possession. Prior to her death Mrs.
Parsons spent thousands of dollars search-
ing for the lost son. He was traced as far
as Denver, where all clues were lost. It
was never known whether the boy was
dead or not, and has not been ascertained
up to the present day.

The executors of the will think this son
may yet be alive and entitled to a share of
his mother's estate. They ask that he be
notified, if living, by advertising in several
different papers.

Mrs. Parsons was formerly an actress,
and her first marriage with Alden is said
to have been an unhappy one, ending in a
divorce. Her estate is estimated at between
\$50,000 and \$60,000.

After a preliminary hearing, the execu-
tors of her will have consented to have it
probated in solemn form, with Dr. Par-
sons' caveat and objections attached. The
case is set for a final hearing on Monday,
May 3d. In the meantime the will is to be
sent back to California, where it was made,
in order to secure the affidavits of three
witnesses. At the same time, testimony
will be secured on the subject of Mrs. Par-
sons' insanity.

The case has begun in the court of ordi-
nary, but it is not believed it will be settled
until the supreme tribunal is reached.

ALL HAVE SUICIDAL INSANITY.

Members of a Peculiar Family in In-
dianapolis, Ind., Killed Themselves.

Cleveland, O., April 9.—(Special).—A wo-
man by the name of Snyder, who is an
inmate of the Newburg asylum, on Fri-
day received information of the suicide at
Decatur, Ind., of her brother, Philip Syn-
der.

William Snyder, the father of the woman
now at Newburg, had six children, all of
whom became insane, and the three sons
have committed suicide.

None of the children showed any signs
of insanity until after maturity, and were,
in fact, up to that time considered excep-
tionally bright and capable. The will of the
man in the Cleveland institution is the
eldest daughter and the others are con-
fined in asylums at Indianapolis and
Richmond, Ind.

The mother of the family died from grief
several years ago, and the father is so
broken as the result of his troubles that
his death is almost daily expected.

LONG DISTANCE TELEPHONE.

Brunswick City Officials Submit In-
teresting Reports.

Brunswick, Ga., April 9.—(Special).—City
council has granted a petition for franchise
to the Waycross Telephone Company,
which proposes to put in a long distance
telephone line and also to compete for local
business with the Southern Bell Company.
City Arbitrator Colman has reported his
labors completed. His work consisted in
passing upon 262 applications.

They represented an estimated valuation
of \$267,094 from which sum \$37,715 has
been deducted.

The comparative financial report of City
Columbus, Ga., for the period from Janu-
ary 1, 1894, and March 1, 1897, has been
published. It shows a decrease in the
floating indebtedness of \$79,843.23.

ED JONES KILLED.

He Was Working in the Southern's
Yards and Was Run Over.

Ed Jones, a negro recently employed by
the Southern Railway Company, was in-
stantly killed early yesterday morning.

He was assisting some of the men in the
shifting yard and did not see the engine
approaching until it was within a few
feet. He attempted to jump, but was
caught and horribly mangled under the
wheels.

Stamps held an inquest and the jury
completely exonerated the road from any
charge of negligence.

BRUNSWICK'S NEW COURTHOUSE.

The Constitution.

PUBLISHED DAILY, SUNDAY AND WEEKLY.

CLARK HOWELL, Editor
W. A. HENPHILL, Business Manager



The Morning Constitution (with Sunday) per year, \$10.00
The Morning Constitution (without Sunday) per year, \$8.00
The Weekly Constitution, per year, \$1.00

We do not undertake to return rejected MSS., and will not do so unless accompanied by return postage.

Where to Find The Constitution.

The Constitution can be found on sale at the following places:

WASHINGTON—Metropolitan Hotel.
JACKSONVILLE—Stockton's, 209 W. Bay St.; H. Drew & Bro.
CINCINNATI—J. R. Hawley, 127 Vine Street.
NEW YORK—Brentano's, corner Broadway and Sixteenth Street; the Hotel Marlborough.
CHICAGO—E. O. News Company, 11 Adams Street; Great Northern Hotel.
NEW ORLEANS—George F. Wharton.
DENVER, CO.—Hamilton & Kendrick.
HOUSTON, TEX.—Bottler Bros.
KANSAS CITY, MO.—Van Noy Bros.

To Subscribers.
The Traveling Agents of The Constitution are Messrs. W. H. Overby and Charles H. Donnelly.

NICHOLS & HOLLIDAY, Constitution Building
Sole Advertising Managers for all territory outside of Atlanta.

12 PAGES.

ATLANTA, GA., April 10, 1897.

Not To Be Seriously Considered.

The Constitution has received a copy of a petition recently filed with the railroad commissioners of Georgia asking "for a reduction of freight rates in the state of Georgia of 33-1/3 cents."

The circular goes on to say: "This petition is based on the ground of the present rates being unjust and unreasonably high. Your petitioners are prepared to show that the roads can make a greater reduction than we ask for and a good margin for profit."

Copies of this petition have been sent all over the state, and considerable agitation has been aroused over it.

It is a pity that the Grifflin merchants who are leading the movement, are just what they say in their petition. The Constitution is with them, and believes that it can guarantee them that the railroads will make the concessions asked for. But if they are after a reduction of 33-1/3 per cent, instead of cents, in rates, as we understand they are, the Constitution must have better argument than that advanced to cause it to look with favor upon the proposition.

Georgia now has the lowest rates in the south, and as low rates as probably any state has. The roads in group 5 of the interstate commerce commission classification, to which group Georgia belongs, do not average as much for hauling a ton of freight one mile as the New England roads receive. In New England, with its dense population and heavy traffic, the railroads get 1-4 of a cent more per ton per mile for hauling freight than our roads get. In Texas the rates are even higher than in New England, and there are the two extremes of a dense and a thin population.

In North and South Carolina, Alabama, Mississippi and Kentucky the rates are almost invariably greater than in Georgia for all distances and all classes. Tennessee has slightly lower rates for short distances on dry goods and high-class traffic, but on coal, iron and the heavy line of freight, which make the larger part of a railroad's tonnage, the rate is much higher than in Georgia.

Take the first-class rates and we find that for forty miles—Griffin's distance from Atlanta—the Georgia shipper pays 84 cents per 100 pounds. For the same distance in North Carolina, South Carolina and Alabama the rate would be 40 cents—6 cents higher than in Georgia. In Mississippi and Kentucky the rate would be 46 cents per 100 pounds for the same distance, or 12 cents higher than in Georgia. There the rate is 33-1/3 per cent higher than Georgia's rate is now. In Tennessee the rate for the same distance on the same class is 35 cents, or 1 cent higher than in Georgia. To grant the petition of Brewer & Hanletter would be to reduce the rate for this distance to 23 cents—just one-half what it is in Kentucky. Such a reduction would amount to confiscation.

On classes A, B, C, D, E, H and F the rates for forty miles in all the states named are decidedly higher than in Georgia. Take C and D, grain and flour, in which Brewer & Hanletter deal largely, and we find that for forty miles on class C the Griffin firm pays but 8 cents per 100 pounds. In North Carolina the rate is 14 cents; in South Carolina, 12; in Alabama, 16; in Mississippi, 21; in Tennessee, 13; in Kentucky, 21. On class D the rates for forty miles are: Georgia, 7-1/2 cents; North Carolina, 12; South Carolina, 10; Alabama, 18; Mississippi, 14; Tennessee, 10; Kentucky 12.

This relative disproportion exists for all distances, and on practically all classes and commodities. The above rates have been cited for such roads as the Southern, the Central and the Plant system. The Western and Atlantic has to work under even lower rates than those given above.

Some of the states mentioned have a greater population per mile of railroad than Georgia has, and all are certainly prosperous states, with the possi-

ble exception of Mississippi. Georgia's railroads are capitalized as low as any in the United States, and they are economically operated. Yet several of them are not paying anything on the stock investments.

The report of the Plant lines in Georgia, published yesterday from returns made to the state railroad commission, showed a decrease in net revenue for the month of February of \$3,700. The Central railroad for the month of March was off \$27,542. The Southern railway is half a million dollars behind last year. On January 1st the commission reduced rates on fertilizers and cotton seed meal 20 per cent, thereby cutting heavily into the revenues of the roads, as they stated would be the case. No evidence has yet been produced to show that the farmers got the benefit of that reduction, nor was the original application for a reduction made with a view to obtain a benefit for the farmers, but it was avowedly a movement brought by the manufacturers in their own interest.

There are roads in Georgia which, under the rates now existing, cannot make even their operating expenses. The larger systems have reduced their forces to the minimum. Some of them have cut their track forces down one-half and have laid off men in their shops and offices and on their train crews. To make a horizontal reduction of 33-1/3 per cent in rates would be outrageous and unjustifiable.

The Constitution has always lifted its voice for reasonable rates. It advocated a railroad commission. It insisted on a reduction in passenger fares, and at various times for reductions in freight tariffs which seemed to be just and reasonable, but it as earnestly opposes reductions which amount to confiscation, and it does not believe that the people of the state of Georgia want to deal harshly with these public servants, because an injury to them would not only be unjust, but it would react, and the people themselves would suffer.

We have now excellent schedules, both passenger and freight, in every part of the state, but if the revenues are decreased, this service will certainly be curtailed and the state will be injured.

The talk of a horizontal reduction of one-third in all rates is, of course, not to be seriously taken.

A Valuable Acquisition.

Atlanta's commercial prestige is emphasized not only by the solid business houses which have been located in her midst for years, but also by the rapidly increasing number of establishments which are moving their headquarters to Atlanta from other points.

Scarcely a week passes without bringing some new industrial or commercial enterprise to this city; and, aside from proving that Atlanta is one of the most progressive and thorough-going towns in the south, it also proves that she is slated for mercantile supremacy. Everything seems to point in this direction. With railway facilities, climate, geographical position and high altitude, there is absolutely nothing to retard the city's growth and everything to promote it. In recognition of these advantages the eyes of the country are fixed upon Atlanta as one of the great trade centers of the union.

Within the next few months this city will become the headquarters of the J. K. Orr Shoe Company, of Columbus, one of the leading establishments of its kind in the south. Already a handsome brick structure, five stories high, is in course of erection, and it completed within the terms of the contract, will be ready for its enterprising tenants by the 1st of July. The coming of this wide-awake firm to Atlanta will increase the city's trade by a million dollars or more, besides giving employment to a large force of workers. Its operations will be conducted on a strictly cash basis, and this consideration alone is sufficient to make it a valuable acquisition. Atlanta extends a cordial greeting to this enterprising firm and also to business establishments of every kind which are looking out for some wide-awake center in which to locate. Now is the time, and Atlanta is the place.

As Seen Through British Eyes.

One of the most notable contributions to the literature of the Cuban war emanates from the pen of Mr. C. E. Akers, the war correspondent of The London Times.

From the standpoint of a British weatherman, having no special interest in the campaign aside from his professional connection with it, the war correspondent discusses the situation with undisturbed equanimity, and shows that Spain is wholly unequal to the task of subduing the Cubans.

Most of the war dispatches which have come from Cuba since the outbreak of hostilities some two or three years ago have been of an ex parte nature, inclining either toward the insurgents or the Spaniards, but chiefly toward the latter. Such a charge as this, however, cannot be preferred against the war correspondent of The London Times. Great Britain has no material interests involved in the present struggle on the island, and its result can do nothing more than merely satisfy her curiosity. Mr. Akers is sent out by his paper simply to report the truth of the situation without favor or bias, and in the articles which he has written from the island he has faithfully endeavored to carry out his instructions.

On account of the neutral attitude of the British government toward the Cuban uprising, Mr. Akers has been allowed unusual privileges by the Spanish authorities with the result that no other man, perhaps, is better qualified to give a fair and impartial account of the situation than the British war correspondent.

In the light of these considerations it is evident that the views of Mr. Akers can be relied upon, and that Spain is powerless to end the present struggle, except by voluntarily withdrawing her forces from the island. The correspondent's description of General Weyler tallies with the portraitures which other correspondents have made of him, and shows that the sobriquet of "butcher" is not unworthily bestowed upon the Spanish leader. As the correspondent

views the campaign of General Weyler, it has proved a flat failure, and one which must necessarily result in the complete emancipation of the island.

As to Public Works.

There has been a great lack of completeness hitherto in public work undertaken by the city government, in that it has been made to fit existing exigencies, and did not have any view to the necessities of the future.

It is owing to this fault that we see streets, first laid with one kind of pavement, and then with another, and finally, when the treasury has been drained of hundreds of thousands of dollars, all this has to be thrown away in order to go back and perfect the grading, which should have been the first thing attended to. Even on the streets which have been "completed" after the grading is done on them, changes are made after expensive work has been done, they being torn up for whole blocks at a time for work on gas, water and sewer pipes, which should have been preliminary to that which was destroyed. Under this plan the property owners have been enormously and unjustly taxed, and in the end, the work for which they have been burdened has been found unsatisfactory, and the whole proceeding has been gone over again.

The work which is now under way on Forsyth street will be one of the great and permanent improvements of the city of Atlanta. It forms a part of one of the leading arteries of the city, which will be at once in demand for purposes of business as well as of pleasure. The Constitution desires to call the attention of the city authorities to the need of making this work of a permanent character, by fixing the grades as they should be, now, and not at some future time, as has been too often the case. It will not do to postpone the spending of tens of thousands of dollars now, which will grow by incomplete work to hundreds of thousands of dollars hence. The grading which has been decided upon is not of the character which the work requires. It is but a makeshift, and should not be tolerated for an instant. The experiment which has been fatal on so many other streets should not be repeated on Forsyth street. Let us have the grade first, no matter what the cost. Let us have the pavement next, and when the work is completed Atlanta can point to one street which it will never have to touch again.

With this determination once reached, the work of the future should look more to permanency than to expediency. "Are the Powers Weakening?" The New York Mail and Express is disposed to regard the Cretan blockade as something of a sham; and, after framing the above question, undertakes to answer it affirmatively. In the first place our contemporary shows that neither Greece nor Turkey has bugged a single inch from the positions taken by them at the commencement of the blockade, and that Greece is just as far today from being coerced by the European powers as she was a month ago. As to the second feature of the program recently announced by the powers, viz, the blockade of Grecian ports in the event King George persisted in refusing to withdraw his troops from the island, there is nothing to indicate that such a step is seriously contemplated by the powers.

Our contemporary argues that Greece is undoubtedly gaining by this delay, while the powers are steadily losing ground. In support of this observation it is claimed that British sentiment has undergone a marked change since the publication of Mr. Gladstone's recent letter, and that Salisbury's government will be slow to over-ride the people and commit itself to any rash policy, especially during the present year of jubilee. The changed attitude of other powers is also cited. "It is apparent," says the New York paper, "that France favors a milder policy than the one threatened some days ago, and Italy's condition makes it desirable that she enter upon no perilous ventures at the present time. The result of Austria's general election shows that she, too, would prefer to devote herself to important questions at home, and would gladly accept a compromise in the affairs of Greece and Turkey. There are abundant considerations to hold in check a violent demonstration against the Greek in favor of the Turk."

The Mail and Express is undoubtedly correct in its assumption. Unless something is speedily done by the powers to ward extending its blockade from Crete to Greece, the entire world will be forced to adopt our contemporary's opinion. Up to the present time the honors belong to Greece and her plucky king. The case of Mrs. Nobles. The very great interest which exists throughout the state in the case of Mrs. Nobles, and the strong desire which seems to prevail that the extreme penalty of the law should be averted, do honor to the chivalric feelings of the people of the state, who have ever looked with distaste upon the infliction of capital punishment on the members of the weaker sex.

In all well-regulated society it is necessary that the law should be strictly enforced, and that in the trial of a case it is not the sex, but facts, with which the courts have to deal. There should be no departure from this proposition, nor will there be any in what we have to say. The offense for which Mrs. Nobles has been convicted is one of the worst known to the code. It involved not alone the destruction of her husband's life, but was so constructed as to take in others and make them the tools of her revenge. Before the courts have been argued which could gain for the unfortunate woman any mitigation of her situation. Now that the final stage has been reached, and that the law has been vindicated by the conviction of the criminal, and the sentence of execution, public justice is in a manner satisfied, and a phase of the subject may now be considered which was out of the question hitherto.

The conviction of Mrs. Nobles, after so many efforts in her behalf, after the zealous work of capable counsel in so many different forums, proves beyond a doubt the crime with which she was charged, and fixes upon it the stigma of judicial condemnation. While all this is true, there are those who take the position that she should not be executed because of her sex.

As stated in the beginning, this plea is not founded on law, on safe counsel, or on justice, but on those who sympathize with the condition of Mrs. Nobles go further, and point out that she was a weak and an almost decrepit woman, who had passed through a long and lonely career, the cheerless monotony of which might have broken a stronger spirit; that she was weak minded herself, and that her mother had been an inmate of a lunatic asylum, a case is made out which appeals to the governor, and with which he will have to deal in his constitutional prerogative. It will never do to assume that sex can excuse crime; but that sympathy which always offends may always be left to work its own results, provided that above and beyond all these motives of sympathy and commiseration is held up the spectacle of the unflinching execution of the law.

There'll be songs of hallelujah when the old red-white-and-blue Is the signal of protection round the rolling world for you; When its crimson stripes shall wave O'er our glory or our grave— Then we'll all raise the battle-cry of freedom!

There'll be songs of hallelujah when the Spaniards cease to brag And trample on the glory of the consecrated flag; When tyrants cease to shame it And with reckless wrath defame it— Then we'll all raise the battle-cry of freedom!

The blood of heroes crimsoned all its bright and rippling bars— On land and sea 'tis sacred, for the states have formed its stars; And when tyrants cease to shame it, And when patriots acclaim it— Then we'll all raise the battle-cry of freedom!

North Carolina has a true singer in Henry Jerome Stockard, and the announcement that his poems will soon be published in book form is gratifying to his friends and admirers. Some of the most notable sonnets, that have appeared in The Century Magazine were from his pen.

If the flag stands for anything it should be for the protection of American citizens and the rights of Americans. Spain, however, does not regard it in that light.

The Baited Hook. I pause to sew a button on In some dim swamp or dell; And when it's time for breakfast I ring my rattle-bell.

My glance they say is "killing"— It charms them north and south; The birds of May—they lose their way And hop into my mouth!

The hounds that bay the woodlands, Where wild the hunters tread, Beware my den in swamp or glen, Or death my fangs fall dead! For lo! I am upon them— Even while my rattle rings; Swift as a flash were thunder's crash, Or as the panther springs!

Yet wary am I of the world: I loathe my mate my bed, And there I hide me, coiled and curled— A price upon my head! And who shall say me praise shall win; But who shall dare to tread Where low I lie with watchful eyes, Nor 'neath my fangs fall dead!

"This is the queerest spring weather that we have had this winter" is the way a Georgia editor puts it. It's a loss-up between violets and overcoats every hour in the day.

This is an excellent season for Georgians who have cash and leisure to go to Florida for the balance of the winter.

Miss Mary. De blossom heah de springtime word En ben' down wid de dew; Miss Mary, dat's a mockin'bird Dat singin' so fer you!

De green tree huntin' fer de sun, En feel de win' go pass; Miss Mary, whar dat river run You'll fin' yo' lookin' glass.

De bluebird buildin' of de nes' An' lookin' sweet at de dew; Miss Mary gwine ter trim her dress Wid all dem v'lets blue!

That new edition of "Old Glory," which now waves from the roof of the custom house, is a welcome relief to the eye. Its bright and breezy enough to awaken a thrill of patriotism—even in the soul of a disappointed office-seeker.

On the Anxious Bench. Oh, the democratic mood! Gives the golden boys the blues; For 'tisn't just the kind that they desire; For they're shivering and shaking, For they feel the earth a-quaking, And the cyclone that is sweeping through Ohio!

The federal offices won't go round. Already they've got dizzy in the attempt. Some of the Georgia republican office-seekers state that they are going to "hold their own." But there is considerable doubt in camp as to how much they own.

Holding On. Japan's a big persimmon, But Georgia's still of use; And although he's going to leave her Still he Won't Turn Loose!

He still demands the feathers When they're picking of the geese; He's going to run the business, And he Won't Turn Loose!

Of course, as Senator Morgan says, the United States is in danger of becoming "a disgraced rag." Spain has trampled on it so long that it is very little more than that now.

The Bank Was a Nail Keg. From The Statesville Landmark. Mr. Levi Root, of Shiloh township, died his home four miles west of Statesville the 18th of February, aged ninety-two years and some months. He left a wife named Mrs. J. S. Norris as executor. Mr. Root owned considerable land which is not very valuable, but otherwise he was considered to be in very moderate circumstances. He was a hard worker and lived very economically, and while it was generally supposed that he had probably saved a few hundred dollars, nobody believed that he had any considerable amount of money. Last Saturday Mr. Norris, the executor, went to Mr. Root's house to take an inventory of his assets and Mrs. Root showed him where her husband kept his money. In a nail keg in the kitchen loft, was a lot of rubbish thrown out, was found a considerable sum. The washboard had been removed in his house and another lot of money kept on deposit between the ceiling and the weatherboarding, and a number of bills were found in books about the house. When counted the sum total was found to be \$2,644.14. There was \$1,287.10 in gold coin, \$72.44 in silver and \$846 in currency. A number of the coins were quite rare and are worth a premium. The coin was wrapped in paper and rags, and some of it was in snuff boxes.

Fun in Florida. From The Apalachicola Times. The boys have been having lots of fun lately killing rabbits and coons found floating down the river on the drift. In a short time Charles Dobson knocked over a dozen rabbits, and John Hoffman captured a sackful of rabbits and coons.

The Letter By All Means. From The Jacksonville Metropolis. A New Englander has invented a collapsible umbrella. Now for the collapsible theater hats, too, please.

No Soft Snap. From The Baltimore Herald. Political papers see indications in Mr. McKinley's face of constant and exhausting worry. Of course, it is no soft snap to be president of the United States, following Cleveland, and facing a hungry horde of office seekers.

JUST FROM GEORGIA.

A Song of the Flag. There'll be songs of hallelujah when the old red-white-and-blue Is the signal of protection round the rolling world for you; When its crimson stripes shall wave O'er our glory or our grave— Then we'll all raise the battle-cry of freedom!

There'll be songs of hallelujah when the Spaniards cease to brag And trample on the glory of the consecrated flag; When tyrants cease to shame it And with reckless wrath defame it— Then we'll all raise the battle-cry of freedom!

The blood of heroes crimsoned all its bright and rippling bars— On land and sea 'tis sacred, for the states have formed its stars; And when tyrants cease to shame it, And when patriots acclaim it— Then we'll all raise the battle-cry of freedom!

North Carolina has a true singer in Henry Jerome Stockard, and the announcement that his poems will soon be published in book form is gratifying to his friends and admirers. Some of the most notable sonnets, that have appeared in The Century Magazine were from his pen.

If the flag stands for anything it should be for the protection of American citizens and the rights of Americans. Spain, however, does not regard it in that light.

The Baited Hook. I pause to sew a button on In some dim swamp or dell; And when it's time for breakfast I ring my rattle-bell.

My glance they say is "killing"— It charms them north and south; The birds of May—they lose their way And hop into my mouth!

The hounds that bay the woodlands, Where wild the hunters tread, Beware my den in swamp or glen, Or death my fangs fall dead! For lo! I am upon them— Even while my rattle rings; Swift as a flash were thunder's crash, Or as the panther springs!

Yet wary am I of the world: I loathe my mate my bed, And there I hide me, coiled and curled— A price upon my head! And who shall say me praise shall win; But who shall dare to tread Where low I lie with watchful eyes, Nor 'neath my fangs fall dead!

"This is the queerest spring weather that we have had this winter" is the way a Georgia editor puts it. It's a loss-up between violets and overcoats every hour in the day.

This is an excellent season for Georgians who have cash and leisure to go to Florida for the balance of the winter.

Miss Mary. De blossom heah de springtime word En ben' down wid de dew; Miss Mary, dat's a mockin'bird Dat singin' so fer you!

De green tree huntin' fer de sun, En feel de win' go pass; Miss Mary, whar dat river run You'll fin' yo' lookin' glass.

De bluebird buildin' of de nes' An' lookin' sweet at de dew; Miss Mary gwine ter trim her dress Wid all dem v'lets blue!

That new edition of "Old Glory," which now waves from the roof of the custom house, is a welcome relief to the eye. Its bright and breezy enough to awaken a thrill of patriotism—even in the soul of a disappointed office-seeker.

On the Anxious Bench. Oh, the democratic mood! Gives the golden boys the blues; For 'tisn't just the kind that they desire; For they're shivering and shaking, For they feel the earth a-quaking, And the cyclone that is sweeping through Ohio!

The federal offices won't go round. Already they've got dizzy in the attempt. Some of the Georgia republican office-seekers state that they are going to "hold their own." But there is considerable doubt in camp as to how much they own.

Holding On. Japan's a big persimmon, But Georgia's still of use; And although he's going to leave her Still he Won't Turn Loose!

He still demands the feathers When they're picking of the geese; He's going to run the business, And he Won't Turn Loose!

Of course, as Senator Morgan says, the United States is in danger of becoming "a disgraced rag." Spain has trampled on it so long that it is very little more than that now.

The Bank Was a Nail Keg. From The Statesville Landmark. Mr. Levi Root, of Shiloh township, died his home four miles west of Statesville the 18th of February, aged ninety-two years and some months. He left a wife named Mrs. J. S. Norris as executor. Mr. Root owned considerable land which is not very valuable, but otherwise he was considered to be in very moderate circumstances. He was a hard worker and lived very economically, and while it was generally supposed that he had probably saved a few hundred dollars, nobody believed that he had any considerable amount of money. Last Saturday Mr. Norris, the executor, went to Mr. Root's house to take an inventory of his assets and Mrs. Root showed him where her husband kept his money. In a nail keg in the kitchen loft, was a lot of rubbish thrown out, was found a considerable sum. The washboard had been removed in his house and another lot of money kept on deposit between the ceiling and the weatherboarding, and a number of bills were found in books about the house. When counted the sum total was found to be \$2,644.14. There was \$1,287.10 in gold coin, \$72.44 in silver and \$846 in currency. A number of the coins were quite rare and are worth a premium. The coin was wrapped in paper and rags, and some of it was in snuff boxes.

Fun in Florida. From The Apalachicola Times. The boys have been having lots of fun lately killing rabbits and coons found floating down the river on the drift. In a short time Charles Dobson knocked over a dozen rabbits, and John Hoffman captured a sackful of rabbits and coons.

The Letter By All Means. From The Jacksonville Metropolis. A New Englander has invented a collapsible umbrella. Now for the collapsible theater hats, too, please.

No Soft Snap. From The Baltimore Herald. Political papers see indications in Mr. McKinley's face of constant and exhausting worry. Of course, it is no soft snap to be president of the United States, following Cleveland, and facing a hungry horde of office seekers.

EDITORIAL DIGEST.

Hear and Hale. In his announcement of the names of his personal staff and official assistants in making war on Cubans and such Americans as business may take to Cuba General Weyler has left off the names of Hear and Hale.

Why? The report that at a considerable expense Mr. W. R. Hearst, of The New York Journal, has secured the services of Mr. Charles A. Dana, to write an exclusive interview with Mr. Joseph Pulitzer is the most cheerful intelligence that has come from Mr. Hearst for several minutes. One must keep an eye on Mr. Hearst all the time to appreciate him, for in an hour or so his exclusive news features fall flat in the presence of a later and greater sensation. To imagine Mr. Hearst at work is the pleasure—about the only pleasure—that is left to newspaper men, whose professional opportunities are fading away much like the horseshoe of the present are disappearing before the progress of the trolley, the bicycle and the motor car.

When Mr. Hearst reaches his office in the morning and settles himself at his desk for the lighter part of his day's labor it is easy to picture him as he says to his managing editor: "Bully, I've got a letter from Dr. Parkhurst saying that he hasn't received that \$100,000 check for his article on 'How Queen Victoria Looks in Bathing.' How about it?"

"I don't exactly know," replies the managing editor suavely. "I sent it to him all right. Maybe it got lost."

"Maybe it did. Just send him another one, and he'll be more careful in future. We can't afford to overlook these little things."

"I will," says the managing editor. "You can take it out of my salary this week if you think best."

Mr. Hearst opens two letters and one telegram and gazes pensively at them. "Have you made out your assignments this morning?" he asks.

"Yes, sir, most of them. I've got John L. Sullivan interviewing the pope about his health, and Gladstone is on his way to Cuba now to relieve Gen. Lilloulakant as our special commissioner. J. Sterling Morton is at Crete and has fourteen exclusive war vessels at his command. He drew a draft on us today for \$307,000."

"Pretty steep," comments Mr. Hearst. "Yes, it is," admits the managing editor. "But you see he had to buy the island in order to keep David R. Hill from getting it for The World. Besides that we'll need the warships when we go down to bombard Havana a week from Sunday."

"Yes," says Mr. Hearst, "that's all right. We must be economical in these things. What have you done about the dedication of General Grant?"

"They wouldn't sell it," answers the managing editor with a touch of regret. "but we will have an exclusive report of the proceedings written by General Weyler and Thomas C. Platt. We tried to get Fitzsimmons, but he's on his way to Germany for The Herald to see if Emperor William has gone crazy."

"Did you buy up all the foreign admirals who are going to attend?"

"And got exclusive rights to photograph Theodore Roosevelt?"

"Yes."

"And got Cissy Fitzgerald and Bourke Cockran and Steve Brodie and Archbishop Corrigan to cover the military parade?"

"Yes."

"Well, that's all right. I think we can get out a very fair paper tomorrow. Where's Ingalls?"

"He's sulking."

"Why?"

"Because I told him to report one of his own lectures. He said I was too fresh and I had to suspend him on \$30 a minute until he apologized for saying that I was Mr. Hearst's smiler."

"You did exactly right. We must maintain discipline. Now go in and send me a reporter to dust off my hat."

Mr. Tunwille. Abner Tunwille, who has just returned from Maryland, says that the entire south is now glad that McKinley is president and that most of the people of the south who voted for Bryan are sorry for it. Mr. Tunwille is a wealthy oyster planter, an ex-demonstrator and something of a politician.

Mr. Tunwille is also something else which it would be impolite to mention.

We Need a Man at Paris. Dispatches from Washington announce that Ferdinand W. Peck may receive the appointment of United States commissioner to the Paris world's exposition of 1900 if congress passes the bill creating the office. The position is one of international importance, as the man who occupies it will be absolute in the control and determination of the part the country will take in the great exposition. Every country except the United States has long ago appointed its representative and vigorous efforts can alone prevent this nation occupying an inconspicuous place in the exposition.

Mr. Peck's appointment has not as yet been officially made, but rumor assigns it due within the next two or three days. Mr. Peck stated last night that he had received no warning of his intended selection and that he was inclined to say whether or not he would accept the office if it were offered him, and contented himself with the declaration that it will be time enough to make up his mind when notification of the presidential desire reaches him. Mr. Peck has the experience and the ability of a man who has been president of the world's Columbian exposition of '93, and served also as the chairman of the finance committee. He is possessed of demonstrated executive ability of a high quality and the course he would adopt would not have to savor of experimentalism.

Cartoons. Of all the fool legislation which has been proposed and passed in

MATTERS.

LOD HILL, JR., WEDS
MISS WILLINGHAMYoung Lovers Would Not Permit Parental
Objection To Interfere.

WERE MARRIED THURSDAY

Guardian of Young Lady Tried To
Prevent the Marriage.

BUT YOUNG PEOPLE WERE DETERMINED

A Telegram Comes from the Guardian
Just as the Wedding Is About
To Occur.Miss Sarah Willingham, a popular young
lady of Washington, Ga., was married to
Mr. Lod Hill, Jr., of this city, last
Thursday night at the residence of
Miss Willingham's relatives, Mr. and
Mrs. R. M. Calaway, 342 Edgewood ave-
nue.There were present at this wedding only
about three persons besides the young
couple and Dr. McDonald, the minister.
It had been intended that it would be a
runaway marriage, but the young people
were persuaded to be married at Mr. Cal-
away's residence.For the past two weeks Miss Willingham
has been stopping at the residence of
Mr. M. Calaway, on Edgewood avenue, on
a visit. She is sixteen years of age and
has many friends in this city, and it was
not thought that she had any idea of mar-
rying at this time.Mr. Hill, the groom, is nineteen years
of age, and is the son of Mr. Lod Hill, Sr.,
the well-known ex-banker of this city.
His relatives did not suppose he had any
thought of matrimony and it is under-
stood that they objected to the match.Last Thursday morning Miss Willingham
informed her cousin, Mr. Callaway, that
she intended to marry away, and Mr. Cal-
away did not say where she was going to.
Mr. Callaway was informed of the inten-
tion of the young lady and at once tele-
graphed to Washington to her guardian,
Mr. Marcus Pharr, Jr., asking him to
come to Atlanta at once.Mr. Pharr arrived here this morning at
about 5 o'clock. This was too late for
what Mr. Callaway wanted him and he
sent him another message telling him to
arrive in Atlanta Thursday afternoon.To this he answered that he could not
come because he had missed the train.
In the meantime Mr. Callaway had in-
formed the young people that if they were
determined to get married they could have
the ceremony performed at his house. He
didn't like the idea of having them run
away and marry.He then telegraphed the guardian that
the couple intended to marry and just
about the time the marriage was about
to take place he received a message to
stop them by all means.Miss Willingham and Mr. Hill were in-
formed of the contents of the telegram,
but said they were determined to get
married, and if they could not be married
at his residence, Mr. Callaway they
would go elsewhere.Dr. McDonald, who had been obtained
to perform the ceremony, told Mr. Cal-
away that he would not marry the couple
if there was any objection. Mr. Callaway
seeing the young people would get mar-
ried, anything he could do, thought it
best to marry at his house and he so
informed them.Dr. McDonald then performed the cere-
mony and the couple went to the home
of Mr. Hill's father, at 244 Jackson street.
It is understood that his parents forgave
the couple and blessed them. They will
make it their home for the next few
months. What plans they have made is
not known.

THE COURTS.

Wants \$1,000 from the City.

The first division of the city court was
engaged yesterday in hearing the case of
Davis against the city of Atlanta for \$1,000
damages. Davis owns some property scat-
tered over the city and claims that one
piece of it has been injured to the extent
sued for by excavations or gradings made
in the street adjacent to the case will prob-
ably be concluded today.

New Safe for Commissioners.

A new 10,000-pound fire-proof safe pur-
chased by the county commissioners has
arrived and is being hoisted to the second
floor of the courthouse annex. The new
safe is of the latest pattern and contains
all the latest inventions in the way of
burglar and fire-proof properties. It will
be used for the safe-keeping of the coun-
ty's valuable papers and documents.

Mr. C. B. Conyers Now an Attorney.

Mr. C. B. Conyers having successfully
passed the required examination and
proved himself competent, he has been
admitted to the bar. Mr. Conyers' exami-
nation took place Thursday
afternoon and was conducted before Judge
Lumpkin in chambers.

Brinkley's Petition Denied.

The case of D. Brinkley, the negro organ
grinder, against the city of Atlanta, which
has been pending before Judge Lumpkin
for some time, was decided yesterday in
favor of the defendants. Brinkley claimed
that several notes on some property had
been secured from him through fraud and
asked that Dayton be restrained from col-
lecting the same. The petition for injunc-
tion was denied and the transaction de-
clared legitimate.

First Estimate Approved.

The first estimate payable on the founda-
tion work of the new county jail was ap-
proved yesterday by the finance committee
of the commissioners and ordered paid. The
account was in favor of S. P. Hatten & Co.,
who have the contract for the foundation
work.

THE SUPREME COURT DECISIONS.

Alabama's Highest Tribunal Passes
Upon Several Cases.Montgomery, Ala., April 9.—(Special).—
The following decisions were rendered by
the supreme court today:By Brickell—Brush Electric Light and
Power Company of Montgomery vs. City
Council, reversed and remanded.

Walker, from Macdonald circuit court, affirmed.

By McClellan—Warren & Co. vs. Hunt,
from Barbour chancery court, affirmed.By Head—Wheeler vs. The State, from
Pike circuit court, affirmed.By Haralson—Connell vs. Cary, from
Shelby circuit court, affirmed.

Mrs. Walker Dead.

Mrs. Agnes C. Walker, widow of the late
Clarence Walker, died at her home, Atlanta,
Georgia, on Friday morning. She was a
devoted Christian woman and leaves sev-
eral children to mourn her loss. The fune-
ral services will be held at St. Paul's church
this morning at 11 o'clock.

BRIDE THIRTEEN YEARS OF AGE.

Mother Consents to the Marriage of
Her Child in Virginia.Norfolk, Va., April 8.—(Special).—May
Hickman, thirteen-year-old daughter of
Mrs. Rosa Stokes Berkley, was married
last night to a young steamboat fireman
named John Wood, twenty-three years of
age, at the residence of Mrs. Kight, No.
45 Virginia street, Berkley.The ceremony was performed by Rev. R.
M. Chandler, of Chestnut street Methodist
Episcopal church. The marriage was the
result of a very short courtship.Mrs. Stokes consented to her young
daughter's marriage to prevent her from
eloping.It is said that the couple will go to Phil-
adelphia to reside.

IN UNITED STATES COURT.

Last Day in United States Court.

Today is the last day of the United States
court for quite awhile and Judge Newman
will be kept busy disposing of the more
pressing business before the court. No new
cases will be taken up and only the most
important cases that demand immediate
attention will be considered.

May Be Withdrawn.

It is likely that the petition for a receiver
for the Douglasville Knitting and Hosiery
mills, which was filed in the federal court
last week, will be withdrawn. The case
was to have been heard yesterday, but was
postponed until the 17th of next month.
The Providence Knitting mill, which is the
petitioner, will probably consent to a settle-
ment of the matter which, it is said, Col-
onel Joe James, of the Douglasville com-
pany, will offer the Rhode Island company.

Robbed a Postoffice.

Judge Newman yesterday sentenced Ed
Towns and his brother, John Towns, to two
years each in the government penitentiary
at Columbus, O. The two brothers were
charged with breaking open the postoffice
at Kariak, Ga., on the night of February
27, 1897, and robbing the postoffice of
\$400.00. The two brothers were charged
with breaking open the postoffice at Kariak,
Ga., on the night of February 27, 1897, and
robbing the postoffice of \$400.00. The two
brothers were charged with breaking open
the postoffice at Kariak, Ga., on the night
of February 27, 1897, and robbing the post-
office of \$400.00. The two brothers were
charged with breaking open the postoffice
at Kariak, Ga., on the night of February
27, 1897, and robbing the postoffice of
\$400.00. The two brothers were charged
with breaking open the postoffice at Kariak,
Ga., on the night of February 27, 1897, and
robbing the postoffice of \$400.00. The two
brothers were charged with breaking open
the postoffice at Kariak, Ga., on the night
of February 27, 1897, and robbing the post-
office of \$400.00. The two brothers were
charged with breaking open the postoffice
at Kariak, Ga., on the night of February
27, 1897, and robbing the postoffice of
\$400.00. The two brothers were charged
with breaking open the postoffice at Kariak,
Ga., on the night of February 27, 1897, and
robbing the postoffice of \$400.00. The two
brothers were charged with breaking open
the postoffice at Kariak, Ga., on the night
of February 27, 1897, and robbing the post-
office of \$400.00. The two brothers were
charged with breaking open the postoffice
at Kariak, Ga., on the night of February
27, 1897, and robbing the postoffice of
\$400.00. The two brothers were charged
with breaking open the postoffice at Kariak,
Ga., on the night of February 27, 1897, and
robbing the postoffice of \$400.00. The two
brothers were charged with breaking open
the postoffice at Kariak, Ga., on the night
of February 27, 1897, and robbing the post-
office of \$400.00. The two brothers were
charged with breaking open the postoffice
at Kariak, Ga., on the night of February
27, 1897, and robbing the postoffice of
\$400.00. The two brothers were charged
with breaking open the postoffice at Kariak,
Ga., on the night of February 27, 1897, and
robbing the postoffice of \$400.00. The two
brothers were charged with breaking open
the postoffice at Kariak, Ga., on the night
of February 27, 1897, and robbing the post-
office of \$400.00. The two brothers were
charged with breaking open the postoffice
at Kariak, Ga., on the night of February
27, 1897, and robbing the postoffice of
\$400.00. The two brothers were charged
with breaking open the postoffice at Kariak,
Ga., on the night of February 27, 1897, and
robbing the postoffice of \$400.00. The two
brothers were charged with breaking open
the postoffice at Kariak, Ga., on the night
of February 27, 1897, and robbing the post-
office of \$400.00. The two brothers were
charged with breaking open the postoffice
at Kariak, Ga., on the night of February
27, 1897, and robbing the postoffice of
\$400.00. The two brothers were charged
with breaking open the postoffice at Kariak,
Ga., on the night of February 27, 1897, and
robbing the postoffice of \$400.00. The two
brothers were charged with breaking open
the postoffice at Kariak, Ga., on the night
of February 27, 1897, and robbing the post-
office of \$400.00. The two brothers were
charged with breaking open the postoffice
at Kariak, Ga., on the night of February
27, 1897, and robbing the postoffice of
\$400.00. The two brothers were charged
with breaking open the postoffice at Kariak,
Ga., on the night of February 27, 1897, and
robbing the postoffice of \$400.00. The two
brothers were charged with breaking open
the postoffice at Kariak, Ga., on the night
of February 27, 1897, and robbing the post-
office of \$400.00. The two brothers were
charged with breaking open the postoffice
at Kariak, Ga., on the night of February
27, 1897, and robbing the postoffice of
\$400.00. The two brothers were charged
with breaking open the postoffice at Kariak,
Ga., on the night of February 27, 1897, and
robbing the postoffice of \$400.00. The two
brothers were charged with breaking open
the postoffice at Kariak, Ga., on the night
of February 27, 1897, and robbing the post-
office of \$400.00. The two brothers were
charged with breaking open the postoffice
at Kariak, Ga., on the night of February
27, 1897, and robbing the postoffice of
\$400.00. The two brothers were charged
with breaking open the postoffice at Kariak,
Ga., on the night of February 27, 1897, and
robbing the postoffice of \$400.00. The two
brothers were charged with breaking open
the postoffice at Kariak, Ga., on the night
of February 27, 1897, and robbing the post-
office of \$400.00. The two brothers were
charged with breaking open the postoffice
at Kariak, Ga., on the night of February
27, 1897, and robbing the postoffice of
\$400.00. The two brothers were charged
with breaking open the postoffice at Kariak,
Ga., on the night of February 27, 1897, and
robbing the postoffice of \$400.00. The two
brothers were charged with breaking open
the postoffice at Kariak, Ga., on the night
of February 27, 1897, and robbing the post-
office of \$400.00. The two brothers were
charged with breaking open the postoffice
at Kariak, Ga., on the night of February
27, 1897, and robbing the postoffice of
\$400.00. The two brothers were charged
with breaking open the postoffice at Kariak,
Ga., on the night of February 27, 1897, and
robbing the postoffice of \$400.00. The two
brothers were charged with breaking open
the postoffice at Kariak, Ga., on the night
of February 27, 1897, and robbing the post-
office of \$400.00. The two brothers were
charged with breaking open the postoffice
at Kariak, Ga., on the night of February
27, 1897, and robbing the postoffice of
\$400.00. The two brothers were charged
with breaking open the postoffice at Kariak,
Ga., on the night of February 27, 1897, and
robbing the postoffice of \$400.00. The two
brothers were charged with breaking open
the postoffice at Kariak, Ga., on the night
of February 27, 1897, and robbing the post-
office of \$400.00. The two brothers were
charged with breaking open the postoffice
at Kariak, Ga., on the night of February
27, 1897, and robbing the postoffice of
\$400.00. The two brothers were charged
with breaking open the postoffice at Kariak,
Ga., on the night of February 27, 1897, and
robbing the postoffice of \$400.00. The two
brothers were charged with breaking open
the postoffice at Kariak, Ga., on the night
of February 27, 1897, and robbing the post-
office of \$400.00. The two brothers were
charged with breaking open the postoffice
at Kariak, Ga., on the night of February
27, 1897, and robbing the postoffice of
\$400.00. The two brothers were charged
with breaking open the postoffice at Kariak,
Ga., on the night of February 27, 1897, and
robbing the postoffice of \$400.00. The two
brothers were charged with breaking open
the postoffice at Kariak, Ga., on the night
of February 27, 1897, and robbing the post-
office of \$400.00. The two brothers were
charged with breaking open the postoffice
at Kariak, Ga., on the night of February
27, 1897, and robbing the postoffice of
\$400.00. The two brothers were charged
with breaking open the postoffice at Kariak,
Ga., on the night of February 27, 1897, and
robbing the postoffice of \$400.00. The two
brothers were charged with breaking open
the postoffice at Kariak, Ga., on the night
of February 27, 1897, and robbing the post-
office of \$400.00. The two brothers were
charged with breaking open the postoffice
at Kariak, Ga., on the night of February
27, 1897, and robbing the postoffice of
\$400.00. The two brothers were charged
with breaking open the postoffice at Kariak,
Ga., on the night of February 27, 1897, and
robbing the postoffice of \$400.00. The two
brothers were charged with breaking open
the postoffice at Kariak, Ga., on the night
of February 27, 1897, and robbing the post-
office of \$400.00. The two brothers were
charged with breaking open the postoffice
at Kariak, Ga., on the night of February
27, 1897, and robbing the postoffice of
\$400.00. The two brothers were charged
with breaking open the postoffice at Kariak,
Ga., on the night of February 27, 1897, and
robbing the postoffice of \$400.00. The two
brothers were charged with breaking open
the postoffice at Kariak, Ga., on the night
of February 27, 1897, and robbing the post-
office of \$400.00. The two brothers were
charged with breaking open the postoffice
at Kariak, Ga., on the night of February
27, 1897, and robbing the postoffice of
\$400.00. The two brothers were charged
with breaking open the postoffice at Kariak,
Ga., on the night of February 27, 1897, and
robbing the postoffice of \$400.00. The two
brothers were charged with breaking open
the postoffice at Kariak, Ga., on the night
of February 27, 1897, and robbing the post-
office of \$400.00. The two brothers were
charged with breaking open the postoffice
at Kariak, Ga., on the night of February
27, 1897, and robbing the postoffice of
\$400.00. The two brothers were charged
with breaking open the postoffice at Kariak,
Ga., on the night of February 27, 1897, and
robbing the postoffice of \$400.00. The two
brothers were charged with breaking open
the postoffice at Kariak, Ga., on the night
of February 27, 1897, and robbing the post-
office of \$400.00. The two brothers were
charged with breaking open the postoffice
at Kariak, Ga., on the night of February
27, 1897, and robbing the postoffice of
\$400.00. The two brothers were charged
with breaking open the postoffice at Kariak,
Ga., on the night of February 27, 1897, and
robbing the postoffice of \$400.00. The two
brothers were charged with breaking open
the postoffice at Kariak, Ga., on the night
of February 27, 1897, and robbing the post-
office of \$400.00. The two brothers were
charged with breaking open the postoffice
at Kariak, Ga., on the night of February
27, 1897, and robbing the postoffice of
\$400.00. The two brothers were charged
with breaking open the postoffice at Kariak,
Ga., on the night of February 27, 1897, and
robbing the postoffice of \$400.00. The two
brothers were charged with breaking open
the postoffice at Kariak, Ga., on the night
of February 27, 1897, and robbing the post-
office of \$400.00. The two brothers were
charged with breaking open the postoffice
at Kariak, Ga., on the night of February
27, 1897, and robbing the postoffice of
\$400.00. The two brothers were charged
with breaking open the postoffice at Kariak,
Ga., on the night of February 27, 1897, and
robbing the postoffice of \$400.00. The two
brothers were charged with breaking open
the postoffice at Kariak, Ga., on the night
of February 27, 1897, and robbing the post-
office of \$400.00. The two brothers were
charged with breaking open the postoffice
at Kariak, Ga., on the night of February
27, 1897, and robbing the postoffice of
\$400.00. The two brothers were charged
with breaking open the postoffice at Kariak,
Ga., on the night of February 27, 1897, and
robbing the postoffice of \$400.00. The two
brothers were charged with breaking open
the postoffice at Kariak, Ga., on the night
of February 27, 1897, and robbing the post-
office of \$400.00. The two brothers were
charged with breaking open the postoffice
at Kariak, Ga., on the night of February
27, 1897, and robbing the postoffice of
\$400.00. The two brothers were charged
with breaking open the postoffice at Kariak,
Ga., on the night of February 27, 1897, and
robbing the postoffice of \$400.00. The two
brothers were charged with breaking open
the postoffice at Kariak, Ga., on the night
of February 27, 1897, and robbing the post-
office of \$400.00. The two brothers were
charged with breaking open the postoffice
at Kariak, Ga., on the night of February
27, 1897, and robbing the postoffice of
\$400.00. The two brothers were charged
with breaking open the postoffice at Kariak,
Ga., on the night of February 27, 1897, and
robbing the postoffice of \$400.00. The two
brothers were charged with breaking open
the postoffice at Kariak, Ga., on the night
of February 27, 1897, and robbing the post-
office of \$400.00. The two brothers were
charged with breaking open the postoffice
at Kariak, Ga., on the night of February
27, 1897, and robbing the postoffice of
\$400.00. The two brothers were charged
with breaking open the postoffice at Kariak,
Ga., on the night of February 27, 1897, and
robbing the postoffice of \$400.00. The two
brothers were charged with breaking open
the postoffice at Kariak, Ga., on the night
of February 27, 1897, and robbing the post-
office of \$400.00. The two brothers were
charged with breaking open the postoffice
at Kariak, Ga., on the night of February
27, 1897, and robbing the postoffice of
\$400.00. The two brothers were charged
with breaking open the postoffice at Kariak,
Ga., on the night of February 27, 1897, and
robbing the postoffice of \$400.00. The two
brothers were charged with breaking open
the postoffice at Kariak, Ga., on the night
of February 27, 1897, and robbing the post-
office of \$400.00. The two brothers were
charged with breaking open the postoffice
at Kariak, Ga., on the night of February
27, 1897, and robbing the postoffice of
\$400.00. The two brothers were charged
with breaking open the postoffice at Kariak,
Ga., on the night of February 27, 1897, and
robbing the postoffice of \$400.00. The two
brothers were charged with breaking open
the postoffice at Kariak, Ga., on the night
of February 27, 1897, and robbing the post-
office of \$400.00. The two brothers were
charged with breaking open the postoffice
at Kariak, Ga., on the night of February
27, 1897, and robbing the postoffice of
\$400.00. The two brothers were charged
with breaking open the postoffice at Kariak,
Ga., on the night of February 27, 1897, and
robbing the postoffice of \$400.00. The two
brothers were charged with breaking open
the postoffice at Kariak, Ga., on the night
of February 27, 1897, and robbing the post-
office of \$400.00. The two brothers were
charged with breaking open the postoffice
at Kariak, Ga., on the night of February
27, 1897, and robbing the postoffice of
\$400.00. The two brothers were charged
with breaking open the postoffice at Kariak,
Ga., on the night of February 27, 1897, and
robbing the postoffice of \$400.00. The two
brothers were charged with breaking open
the postoffice at Kariak, Ga., on the night
of February 27, 1897, and robbing the post-
office of \$400.00. The two brothers were
charged with breaking open the postoffice
at Kariak, Ga., on the night of February
27, 1897, and robbing the postoffice of
\$400.00. The two brothers were charged
with breaking open the postoffice at Kariak,
Ga., on the night of February 27, 1897, and
robbing the postoffice of \$400.00. The two
brothers were charged with breaking open
the postoffice at Kariak, Ga., on the night
of February 27, 1897, and robbing the post-
office of \$400.00. The two brothers were
charged with breaking open the postoffice
at Kariak, Ga., on the night of February
27, 1897, and robbing the postoffice of
\$400.00. The two brothers were charged
with breaking open the postoffice at Kariak,
Ga., on the night of February 27, 1897, and
robbing the postoffice of \$400.00. The two
brothers were charged with breaking open
the postoffice at Kariak, Ga., on the night
of February 27, 1897, and robbing the post-
office of \$400.00. The two brothers were
charged with breaking open the postoffice
at Kariak, Ga., on the night of February
27, 1897, and robbing the postoffice of
\$400.00. The two brothers were charged
with breaking open the postoffice at Kariak,
Ga., on the night of February 27, 1897, and
robbing the postoffice of \$400.00. The two
brothers were charged with breaking open
the postoffice at Kariak, Ga., on the night
of February 27, 1897, and robbing the post-
office of \$400.00. The two brothers were
charged with breaking open the postoffice
at Kariak, Ga., on the night of February
27, 1897, and robbing the postoffice of
\$400.00. The two brothers were charged
with breaking open the postoffice at Kariak,
Ga., on the night of February 27, 1897, and
robbing the postoffice of \$400.00. The two
brothers were charged with breaking open
the postoffice at Kariak, Ga., on the night
of February 27, 1897, and robbing the post-
office of \$400.00. The two brothers were
charged with breaking open the postoffice
at Kariak, Ga., on the night of February
27, 1897, and robbing the postoffice of
\$400.00. The two brothers were charged
with breaking open the postoffice at Kariak,
Ga., on the night of February 27, 1897, and
robbing the postoffice of \$400.00. The two
brothers were charged with breaking open
the postoffice at Kariak, Ga., on the night
of February 27, 1897, and robbing the post-
office of \$400.00. The two brothers were
charged with breaking open the postoffice
at Kariak, Ga., on the night of February
27, 1897, and robbing the postoffice of
\$400.00. The two brothers were charged
with breaking open the postoffice at Kariak,
Ga., on the night of February 27, 1897, and
robbing the postoffice of \$400.00. The two
brothers were charged with breaking open
the postoffice at Kariak, Ga., on the night
of February 27, 1897, and robbing the post-
office of \$400.00. The two brothers were
charged with breaking open the postoffice
at Kariak, Ga., on the night of February
27, 1897, and robbing the postoffice of
\$400.00. The two brothers were charged
with breaking open the postoffice at Kariak,
Ga., on the night of February 27, 1897, and
robbing the postoffice of \$400.00. The two
brothers were charged with breaking open
the postoffice at Kariak, Ga., on the night
of February 27, 1897, and robbing the post-
office of \$400.00. The two brothers were
charged with breaking open the postoffice
at Kariak, Ga., on the night of February
27, 1897, and robbing the postoffice of
\$400.00. The two brothers were charged
with breaking open the postoffice at Kariak,
Ga., on the night of February 27, 1897, and
robbing the postoffice of \$400.00. The two
brothers were charged with breaking open
the postoffice at Kariak, Ga., on the night
of February 27, 1897, and robbing the post-
office of \$400.00. The two brothers were
charged with breaking open the postoffice
at Kariak, Ga., on the night of February
27, 1897, and robbing the postoffice of
\$400.00. The two brothers were charged
with breaking open the postoffice at Kariak,
Ga., on the night of February 27, 1897, and
robbing the postoffice of \$400.00. The two
brothers were charged with breaking open
the postoffice at Kariak, Ga., on the night
of February 27, 1897, and robbing the post-
office of \$400.00. The two brothers were
charged with breaking open the postoffice
at Kariak, Ga., on the night of February
27, 1897, and robbing the postoffice of
\$400.00. The two brothers were charged
with breaking open the postoffice at Kariak,
Ga., on the night of February 27, 1897, and
robbing the postoffice of \$400.00. The two
brothers were charged with breaking open
the postoffice at Kariak, Ga., on the night
of February 27, 1897, and robbing the post-
office of \$400.00. The two brothers were
charged with breaking open the postoffice
at Kariak, Ga., on the night of February
27, 1897, and robbing the postoffice of
\$400.00. The two brothers were charged
with breaking open the postoffice at Kariak,
Ga., on the night of February 27, 1897, and
robbing the postoffice of \$400.00. The two
brothers were charged with breaking open
the postoffice at Kariak, Ga., on the night
of February 27, 1897, and robbing the post-
office of \$400.00. The two brothers were
charged with breaking open the postoffice
at Kariak, Ga., on the night of February
27, 1897, and robbing the postoffice of
\$400.00. The two brothers were charged
with breaking open the postoffice at Kariak,
Ga., on the night of February 27, 1897, and
robbing the postoffice of \$400.00. The two
brothers were charged with breaking open
the postoffice at Kariak, Ga., on the night
of February 27, 1897, and robbing the post-
office of \$400.00. The two brothers were
charged with breaking open the postoffice
at Kariak, Ga., on the night of February
27, 1897, and robbing the postoffice of
\$400.00. The two brothers were charged
with breaking open the postoffice at Kariak,
Ga., on the night of February 27, 1897, and
robbing the postoffice of \$400.00. The two
brothers were charged with breaking open
the postoffice at Kariak, Ga., on the night
of February 27, 1897, and robbing the post-
office of \$400.00. The two brothers were
charged with breaking open the postoffice
at Kariak, Ga., on the night of February
27, 1897, and robbing the postoffice of
\$400.00. The two brothers were charged
with breaking open the postoffice at Kariak,
Ga., on the night of February 27, 1897, and
robbing the postoffice of \$400.00. The two
brothers were charged with breaking open
the postoffice at Kariak, Ga., on the night
of February 27, 1897, and robbing the post-
office of \$400.00. The two brothers were
charged with breaking open the postoffice
at Kariak, Ga., on the night of February
27, 1897, and robbing the postoffice of
\$400.00. The two brothers were charged
with breaking open the postoffice at Kariak,
Ga., on the night of February 27, 1897, and
robbing the postoffice of \$400.00. The two
brothers were charged with breaking open
the postoffice at Kariak, Ga., on the night
of February 27, 1897, and robbing the post-
office of \$400.00. The two brothers were
charged with breaking open the postoffice
at Kariak, Ga., on the night of February
27, 1897, and robbing the postoffice of
\$400.00. The two brothers were charged
with breaking open the postoffice at Kariak,
Ga., on the night of February 27, 1897, and
robbing the postoffice of \$400.00. The two
brothers were charged with breaking open
the postoffice at Kariak, Ga., on the night
of February 27, 1897, and robbing the post-
office of \$400.00. The two brothers were
charged with breaking open the postoffice
at Kariak, Ga., on the night of February
27, 1897, and robbing the postoffice of
\$400.00. The two brothers were charged
with breaking open the postoffice at Kariak,
Ga., on the night of February 27, 1897, and
robbing the postoffice of \$400.00. The two
brothers were charged with breaking open
the postoffice at Kariak, Ga., on the night
of February 27, 1897, and robbing the post-
office of \$400.00. The two brothers were
charged with breaking open the postoffice
at Kariak, Ga., on the night of February
27, 1897, and robbing the postoffice of
\$400.00. The two brothers were charged
with breaking open the postoffice at Kariak,
Ga., on the night of February 27, 1897, and
robbing the postoffice of \$400.00. The two
brothers were charged with breaking open
the postoffice at Kariak, Ga., on the night
of February 27, 1897, and robbing the post-
office of \$400.00. The two brothers were
charged with breaking open the postoffice
at Kariak, Ga., on the night of February
27, 1897, and robbing the postoffice of
\$400.00. The two brothers were charged
with breaking open the postoffice at Kariak,
Ga., on the night of February 27, 1897, and
robbing the postoffice of \$400.00. The two
brothers were charged with breaking open
the postoffice at Kariak, Ga., on the night
of February 27, 1897, and robbing the post-
office of \$400.00. The two brothers were
charged with breaking open the postoffice
at Kariak, Ga., on the night of February
27, 1897, and robbing the postoffice of
\$400.00. The two brothers were charged
with breaking open the postoffice at Kariak,
Ga., on the night of February 27, 1897, and
robbing the postoffice of \$400.00. The two
brothers were charged with breaking open
the postoffice at Kariak, Ga., on the night
of February 27, 1897, and robbing the post-
office of \$400.00. The two brothers were
charged with breaking open the postoffice
at Kariak, Ga., on the night of February
27, 1897, and robbing the postoffice of
\$400.00. The two brothers were charged
with breaking open the postoffice at Kariak,
Ga., on the night of February 27, 1897, and
robbing the postoffice of \$400.00. The two
brothers were charged with breaking open
the postoffice at Kariak, Ga., on the night
of February 27, 1897, and robbing the

GREATER ATLANTA.

Another Stride Toward Commercial Supremacy.

Atlanta To Have One of the Largest Net Cash Shoe Houses in the Country--The Entire South Will Be Its Territory.

The New Building on Auburn Avenue May Be the Initial Movement Toward the General Manufacture of Shoes in the South.

The President of the J. K. Orr Shoe Co. Hits the Keynote of the Future Prosperity of This Section in a Bold But Brief Assertion--"The First Crop of Cotton the South Makes on a Strictly Cash Basis Will Double the Value of Every Acre in It."

Atlanta extends a cordial welcome to every new enterprise that gives employment to her people or brings new citizens within her gates. The Constitution takes great pleasure in introducing to its readers the officers and salesmen of the J. K. Orr Shoe Company, together with a view of the handsome new building the company is erecting on Auburn avenue.

This will be completed and in occupancy about July 1st. Atlanta can boast of having the largest exclusive shoe house in the south. It is estimated that the coming of the J. K. Orr Shoe Company to Atlanta will increase by a million dollars the wholesale shoe business of our city; this will soon give Atlanta such a prestige as a shoe market that the general manufacture of shoes here will naturally follow. It is not an improbable surmise that in a few years many shoe factories will follow the lead of the New England cotton mills and find profitable investment in the south.

The Orr building was designed by Architect Downing and is being built by Benzel & Co. It will be strictly modern in all its appointments, covering in every detail the particular wants of the wholesale shoe business. Practically fireproof, it will be heated by steam and equipped with electric elevators.

The first floor will be almost entirely given up to the counting rooms, spacious offices and sample rooms. The packing and shipping room will be the rear half of this floor.

In the commodious basement will be the rubber department and the receiving rooms for incoming freight. On the other four floors will be carried in separate departments the company's regular lines of men's, women's, misses' and children's shoes, all systematically arranged to fill orders with the least possible delay.

Mr. Orr, who was in Atlanta yesterday,

stated to a Constitution reporter that the most gratifying feature of his removal here was the very general and cordial reception his company had received, and notably from those who for years have been his competitors. Mr. Orr is of a sunny disposition, a fluent talker and, to put it mildly, an enthusiast on net cash--of the pay-as-you-go variety. Speaking on this subject, "It is my firm belief that the first crop of cotton the south makes on a strictly cash basis will double the value of every acre in cultivation." Perhaps it would be more conservative to put it in this way: When the southern planter is free from debt to the extent of owning and controlling his crop, there will come to this section such an era of prosperity that values will enhance to bear out the above statement.

"When and why did we quit the credit business? Well, let me see. The fall of '94 you remember was a season of sackcloth and ashes. The farmer and the merchant both had to wrestle with the problem of paying a hundred cents on the dollar with a raised-on-a-credit crop of 5-cent cotton. My net dividend on that year's business was a liberal sprinkling of premature gray hairs. It was the possibility of a recurrence of such a season that decided our company to cut loose from a system that we believed would impoverish the whole country. We began on a cash basis the next year, and the increase in our sales has been nearly 50 per cent.

This decision led us to extend our territory, and we naturally came to Atlanta. We will travel twelve salesmen and cover the entire south. We believe there is a place here for the kind of business we expect to do, and we will do our best to fill that place to the credit of Atlanta and with the hope of a small measure of return for our own labors.

The stockholders of the J. K. Orr Shoe Company are its present officers, four of their leading salesmen and the seven factories they represent. This business has grown to be one of the foremost in the south. Its success is due entirely to the practice of the common everyday rules

THE OFFICERS AND SALESMEN OF THE J. K. ORR SHOE COMPANY



J. K. ORR.

Mr. Orr has just turned forty and has given half of that many years to his favorite study, the science of producing serviceable shoes and getting them to the consumer at the lowest cost.

of energy and integrity, and should be an inspiration to every young man who is looking forward to the upbuilding of his own fortune. The corner stone of this business may be said to have been laid just twenty years ago, when Mr. Orr, then a young man barely out of his teens, was put on the road and became the pioneer salesman for the old house of J. Kyle & Co., of Columbus. In a very few years he was made the buyer, and in 1884 succeeded to the shoe business of that firm. Mr. Joseph Kyle, of whom Mr. Orr is a nephew and a namesake, is today the head of the oldest firm in the south, the business having been established in 1827. Mr. Kyle, at eighty-five, is still hale and hearty, and enjoys the distinction of a continuous successful business career covering a period of sixty years. Mr. Orr is proud of being the offshoot of a house with such a record, and as he tersely put it, hopes to inherit its health and longevity.



W. P. LANGDON.

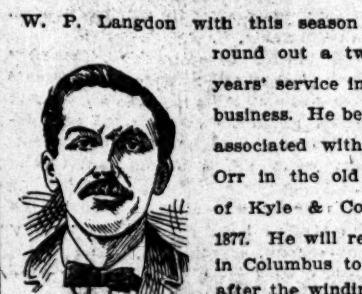
Throughout southwest Georgia Charlie Johnson is as well known as the Orr shoes. He has been selling them in that section for sixteen years. Colonel Johnson is a striking figure on the governor's staff. He stands in the front rank as a salesman and numbers his friends by the acre. He has been a director in the company since its organization.

Duncan McDougald will travel east and north Alabama and the West Point road in Georgia. While quite youthful in appearance, Mr. McDougald has just completed his seventh year with the Orr Shoe Company. He has traveled for five years and built up a larger business with the very best merchants in his territory. As a deserved recognition of his sterling business qualities he was recently elected a director in the company.



S. A. CARTER.

Mr. Carter, the newly-elected secretary, is one of the best-known business men in Georgia. He brings a ripe experience and well-balanced judgment to the general management of the credits and finances, of which he will have charge.



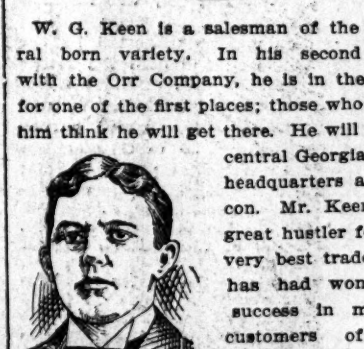
W. G. KEEN.

W. G. Keen is a salesman of the natural born variety. In his second year with the Orr Company, he is in the push for one of the first places; those who know him think he will get there. He will travel central Georgia, with headquarters at Macon. Mr. Keen is a great hustler for the very best trade, and has had wonderful success in making customers of the leading merchants in every town in his territory.



W. J. PEABODY.

Mr. W. J. Peabody has filled the office of treasurer since the organization of the company. He is an expert accountant and handles with the least possibility of error the records of the great volume of business passing through his department.



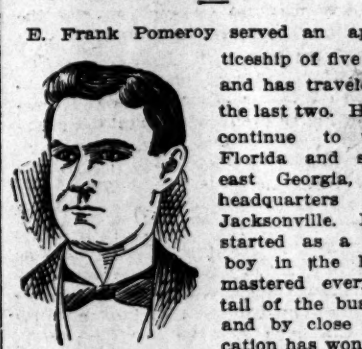
E. FRANK POMEROY.

E. Frank Pomeroy served an apprenticeship of five years, and has traveled for the last two. He will continue to travel Florida and south-east Georgia, with headquarters at Jacksonville. Frank started as a stock boy in the house, mastered every detail of the business, and by close application has won rapid promotion.



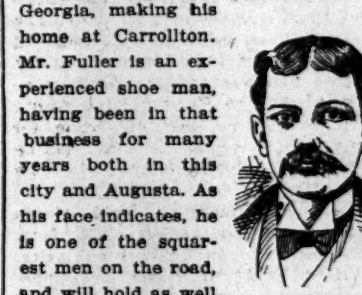
D. H. KIRKLAND.

Mr. D. H. Kirkland, the first vice president, is a half brother of Mr. Orr and has grown up in the business. For several years he traveled over all the territory covered by his firm, getting in this way a general knowledge of the wants of the trade, which has specially fitted him for the position of superintendent of the order department, which he now fills.



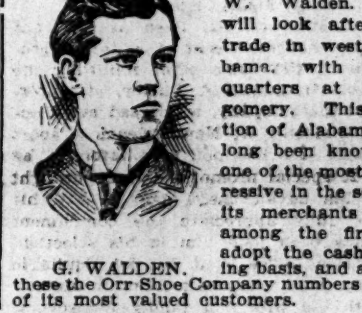
F. D. HODGES.

F. D. Hodges is a native of South Carolina, and a hustler for business. He will cover the entire state, with his headquarters at Greenwood. Carolina has been counted as one of Atlanta's fields for business, this city being a natural market for the state.



G. P. FULLER.

George P. Fuller will travel northwest Georgia, making his home at Carrollton. Mr. Fuller is an experienced shoe man, having been in that business for many years both in this city and Augusta. As his face indicates, he is one of the square men on the road, and will hold as well as make friends.



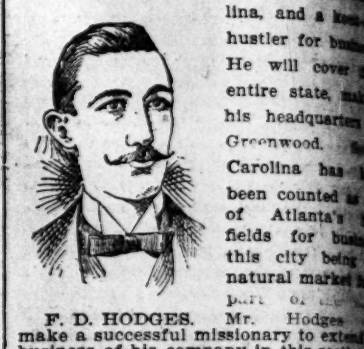
G. WALDEN.

George Walden is a young brother and an under study of Vice President John W. Walden. He will look after the trade in west Alabama, with headquarters at Montgomery. This section of Alabama has long been known as one of the most progressive in the south--its merchants were among the first to adopt the cash buying basis, and among these the Orr Shoe Company numbers many of its most valued customers.



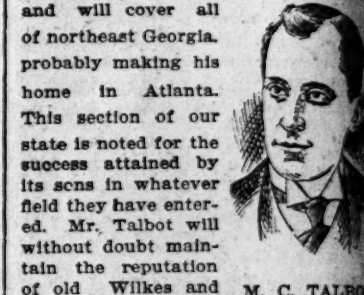
JOHN W. WALDEN.

Mr. John W. Walden has been a partner in the company for several years. He was elected second president at the last meeting. Mr. Walden has just returned from a six weeks' stay among the large stock which is now being sent to be shipped to Atlanta in July. Walden's duties as assistant buyer keep him from giving his personal attention to a large line of customers, but he has supplied for several years.



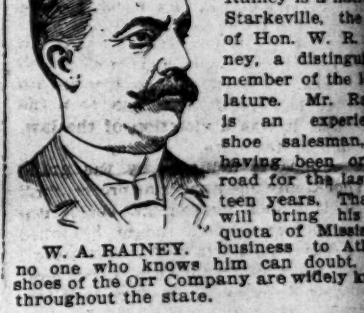
F. D. HODGES.

Mat C. Talbot was raised in Wilkes county, and will cover all of northeast Georgia, probably making his home in Atlanta. This section of our state is noted for the success attained by its sons in whatever field they have entered. Mr. Talbot will without doubt maintain the reputation of old Wilkes and M. C. Talbot find scores of customers for the Orr shoes throughout this part of Georgia.



W. A. RAINEY.

W. A. Rainey will cover the entire state of Mississippi, making his headquarters at Jackson. Rainey is a native of Starkville, the son of Hon. W. R. Rainey, a distinguished member of the legislature. Judge Rainey is an experienced shoe salesman, having been on the road for the last ten years.



W. A. RAINEY.

Colonel Jordan died a week of habes corpus. The Orr Shoe Company numbers many of its most valued customers.



THE ORR BUILDING, AUBURN AVENUE.

Extra! Chamberlin-Johnson-DuBose Co. Extra! Extra! Extra! Two Very Extraordinary Saturday Bargains! Extra! Extra! Extra!

50 Black Brocaded Satin Duchesse and Figured Silk Taffeta Skirts, made in the latest shape, well-lined, finest binding, worth \$8.50 and \$10.00; choice \$6.50 at Special for Saturday..... EACH

100 dozen Children's and Misses' fast black stainless and seamless Ribbed Hose. These are perfect goods, desirable and durable; worth \$2.00 per dozen; our \$1.00 price, Special for Saturday..... DOZEN

CHAMBERLIN-JOHNSON-DUBOSE CO.

LUMPKIN TO DECIDE

The Court Is Thinking Over the Application for Receiver.

THE STOCKHOLDERS INTERVENE

More of Them Came in an Asked for the Appointment of a Receiver for Equitable Company.

The fate of the Equitable Loan and Security Company is now in the hands of Judge J. H. Lumpkin, of the Fulton superior court.

Whether the company shall continue to conduct its regular run of business or be taken charge by a receiver and its affairs wound up under the direction of the court now rests entirely with the learned judge, and through his decision alone will the matter be settled.

All the evidence having been introduced by Thursday, yesterday was set aside for argument. The first speech of the day was made by Mr. Jack Spalding, of counsel for the petitioners. Mr. Spalding was followed by Hon. Hoke Smith, representing the defendant company, who spoke until the close of the morning session.

After dinner Mr. H. C. Peoples made the closing argument for the Equitable company, being followed by Mr. L. Z. Rosser, who closed for the plaintiffs asking that a receiver be appointed.

Early in the morning Judge Lumpkin de-

clined to get through with the case during the day by all means and announced that he would hold an afternoon session to be convened at 3:30 o'clock. This session did not adjourn until after Mr. Rosser had finished his speech, shortly after 6 o'clock.

An interesting feature of yesterday's proceedings was the filing of two interventions by stockholders asking to be made parties plaintiff in the receivership petition.

One of these interventions was brought by W. O. Jones and others, owning class A certificates in the Equitable company to the number of forty-eight shares. These parties state that they have heretofore been made and admitted as intervenors in this cause for the purpose of objecting to the granting of the relief and receiver prayed for in the original bill.

It is stated that they now desire to withdraw this application, and become parties plaintiff with the original petitioners, uniting in and adopting the averments of the original petition and praying for relief and receiver in respect to their rights and claims against the defendant company.

The second class of stockholders intervening yesterday had not before been heard in the matter. They are led by S. J. Venable and represent thirty-nine certificates of classes A and B. These ask to be made parties plaintiff along with the others. Judge Lumpkin granted orders allowing the intervenors to become parties in the receivership.

Summer School, Y. M. C. A., Knoxville, Tenn., June 18th-27th, 1897. Southern railway offers rate of one first-class limited fare for the round trip from all points on its lines to Knoxville, Tenn., and return account of the above named occasion. Tickets on sale June 18th to 19th inclusive, good to return until June 30, 1897, inclusive. Apply to nearest agent Southern railway, or connections, for complete information.

S. H. HARDWICK, Assistant General Passenger Agent, March 11, Atlanta, Ga.

WIDOW'S SUIT LOST

Judge Newman Dismisses E. R. Derry's Case Against the Postal.

THE AGENT TOOK HIS OWN LIFE

A Telegram Was Misent and the Company Thought That He Was Short in His Accounts.

One of the most novel cases with which the United States court has ever had to deal was ended yesterday when the suit of E. R. Derry against the Postal Telegraph and Cable Company was dismissed by Judge Newman.

Derry, as administrator for Wesley W. Bennett, was suing the Postal company for \$25,000 damages. The plaintiff made the remarkable allegation that an error in telegram sent over the wires of the Postal Telegraph company by Bennett, caused him to lose his position and, that misfortune acting so strongly on his mind, he committed suicide.

Bennett was agent at Augusta for the Travelers' Insurance company, of New York. It is charged by the defendants that he got behind with his accounts and the company sent an insurance adjuster named Pince to Augusta to investigate the shortcoming. From the defendants further allegations, Pince and Bennett made some satisfactory arrangement of the whole matter

and Bennett sent a check for the amount of money he owed to the insurance company. He wrote a telegram to the headquarters of the company, which read as follows: "Have mailed report today with check."

This telegram was given to Pince, who sent it out from the office of the Postal Telegraph company in Augusta. When the message was delivered at headquarters it read as follows: "Have mailed report today without check."

Of course this mis-wording of the message made a total difference in the meaning and the officers of the insurance company became alarmed, thinking that Bennett had not made good his shortage. They notified Bennett's bondsmen in New York that they would have to pay up the shortage, as they stood security for the Augusta insurance man. The bondsmen immediately investigated the matter and found that the telegram had not been transmitted correctly, and that the whole trouble was caused by the message being received and written at the receiving office as "without" instead of "with."

They were satisfied with the situation as soon as they learned that the check had been sent, but they were afraid to remain on Bennett's bond and they withdrew their names, leaving the insurance man without any bondsmen. He made several efforts to secure other bondsmen, but all to no avail. The insurance company would not keep him without bondsmen, and when he failed to give the required bond he relieved him of his place.

Bennett was a young man with a wife and a child to support, and he became very much disheartened over the loss of his place. He tried to get other work but was not successful. Finally he became so de-

spondent that he decided to end his life, and one day he was found on the bank of the Savannah river with his throat cut, and the bloody razor still clasped tightly in his right hand.

E. R. Derry was made administrator for Bennett's property. Derry thought that the Postal Telegraph company was directly responsible for Bennett's death and he brought the suit for \$25,000, as compensation for the life of the deceased. The case has been in the United States court for some time, and several weeks ago was argued before Judge Newman. The judge rendered his decision in the case yesterday, dismissing the suit.

Judge Newman stated that in his opinion no damages could be recovered from the defendant company except the actual financial loss incurred by the error in the telegram. The judge thought that the telegraph company could not be made to pay for Bennett's trouble of mind that caused him to commit suicide.

"ATTENTION, SIR KNIGHTS." Grand Lodge, Knights Pythias, Savannah, Ga., May 18-20, 1897.

For the above occasion the Central of Georgia railway will sell tickets from all points on its lines within the state of Georgia to Savannah, Ga., and return for parties of five or more Knights of Pythias traveling together in uniform on one solid ticket at the rate of one fare for the round trip.

Tickets will be sold May 17th, 18th and 19th good to return May 27, 1897. For individuals at the rate of a fare and a third on the certificate plan. Rate from Atlanta for Uniform Rank will be \$3.75, for individuals \$4.10. For full particulars as to rates, schedules, etc., apply to any agent of the company or to SAM B. WEBB, Traveling Passenger Agent, 15 Wall street, Atlanta, Ga. J. C. HAILE, General Passenger Agent, Savannah, Ga.

BONES' NEW CHANCE

Lem and Julius Bone To Be Brought Back from the Mines.

ORDER GRANTED YESTERDAY

They Were Sent to the Coal Mines Monday To Begin a Ten-Year Sentence.

Lem and Julius Bone, the Atlanta outlaws who were sent to the penitentiary last Tuesday to serve ten-year sentences for highway robbery, will be brought back to Fulton county jail today, having been taken therefrom without proper authority.

It seems the prisoners were sent to the penitentiary without the knowledge or consent of Sheriff Nelms or Judge Candier, who were laboring under the impression that the Bones were still behind the bars of Fulton's jail.

These young men were convicted last Saturday in Judge Candier's court of robbing Mr. Charles Pisssett, on Walker street, on the night of February 15th. They snatched and afterwards ransacked his pockets, securing his gold watch and \$14 in money.

The prisoners were represented by Colonel R. J. Jordan, who, as soon as sentence had been passed, filed a motion for a new trial, which was overruled by Judge Candier.

The Bones had made affidavit they were unable to give bond, acted as a surety, which meant that the defendants were to be kept in Fulton jail until the supreme court could rule on the matter. The decision in refusing to grant them a new trial.

Sherriff Nelms was then notified a superior order was issued to the order, and the prisoners would be held. On Tuesday night, however, a guard from the penitentiary came for them, and one of the jailers being unable to reach the sheriff by telephone, allowed the Bones to be sent to the county jail.

Colonel Jordan filed a writ of habeas corpus Thursday to have the Bones released from the penitentiary and brought back to the county jail. He also went before Governor Atkinson who, after hearing the above facts in the case, issued the following order yesterday morning: "Julius and Lem Bone, convicted of highway robbery in Fulton superior court and sentenced to ten years each, March 27, 1897. Motion for new trial having been made and the above mentioned order of the superior court of Fulton county, and that they be no longer held and were as convicted in said penitentiary until after said motion for new trial be disposed of. By order of W. Y. ATKINSON, Governor."

Grand Lodge, Knights of Pythias, Savannah, Ga., May 18th-20th, 1897. The Southern railway offers a rate of one first-class limited fare for the round trip from all points on its lines within the state of Georgia to Savannah, Ga., and return account of the above named occasion, for parties of five or more Knights of Pythias traveling together in uniform on one solid ticket. Tickets on sale May 17th, 18th and 19th inclusive, good to return May 27, 1897. In addition to the above a rate of a fare and one-third is offered on the certificate plan for individuals. Apply to nearest ticket agent Southern railway or its connections for complete information.

Assistant General Passenger Agent, March 11, Atlanta, Ga.

MACON'S RAISES

Was the Fight at

of

ATTORNEY G

Cites the One

Northern

IT MAY BE CONS

Opinions as to

Many Belie

Has I

Did those who

little encounter a

Macdon Thura

able to indicate

gla?

The law is quite

prohibits pugilism

ion, rendered at

Northern, growing

Corbett-Mitchell

when the govern

wiregrass came

or ordered out

entire state, mak

his headquarters

Greenwood.

Carolina has

been counted as

of Atlanta's

fields for busi

this city being

natural market

part of the

Mr. Hodges

make success

business of his

company in this

section.

Mat C. Talbot

was raised in

Wilkes county,

and will cover

all of northeast

Georgia, probab

ly making his

home in Atlanta.

This section of

our state is not

ed for the succ

cess attained by

its sons in what

ever field they

have entered. M

r. Talbot will

without doubt

maintain the

reputation of

old Wilkes and

M. C. Talbot

find scores of

customers for

the Orr shoes

throughout this

part of Geor

W. A. Rainey

will cover the

entire state of

Mississippi, m

aking his head

quarters at Ja

ackson. Rainey

is a native of

Starkville, the

son of Hon. W.

Rainey, a disti

ng member of

the legisla

ture. Judge

Rainey is an

experienced

shoe salesman,

having been

on the road

for the last

ten years.

He will bring

his business

to Atlanta

and among

these the Orr

COMPAN



JOHN W. WALDEN.

W. Walden has been a director of the company for several years. He was elected second vice president at the annual meeting which was held at the hotel where he has been personally supervising the stock which is now being sold to Atlanta in July. He has been an assistant buyer for the large line of customers, who have supplied for several years.

Walden is a native of South Carolina, and a successful business hustler for business. He will cover the entire state, making his headquarters at Greenwood, S. C. Carolina has been counted as one of the best fields for business in this city being a natural market for the products of the state.

Mr. Walden is a successful missionary to extend his company in this section. The Calhoun was raised in Washington, D. C.

over all Georgia, making his headquarters in Atlanta. On our part, we are pleased to be aided by whatever means enter-into the main-tenance of the company.

and M. C. TALBOT, of customers for the Calhoun, throughout this part of Georgia. They will cover the entire state of Mississippi, making his headquarters at Jackson, Miss.

Rayney is a native of Starkville, the son of Hon. W. R. Rayney, a distinguished member of the legislature. Mr. Rayney is an experienced shoe salesman, having been on the road for the last ten years. That will bring his quota of Mississippi.

NEY, business to Atlanta, known as the Calhoun, and the company are widely known in the state.

Extra
Extra
Extra

st black
These

\$1.00
DOZEN

CC

ends affidavit they were not, acted as a sup-plant of the defendant in Fulton jail until the rule on Judge Case refusing to grant them.

then notified a superior court and sentenced March 27, 1897. Motion was made and after the defendant's attorney had been heard, the order of the judge was set aside and the defendant was released.

W. A. ATKINSON, "Governor."

rights of Pythias, 18th-20th, 1897. He offers a rate of one dollar from all points of the state of Georgia to the turn account of the state, for parties and trousseaus in the city. He is pleasing all classes of trade, and the most fastidious in the state. He has ordered his Easter suit from Elton, and will be out in a week or more to turn out, and Easter is only two weeks off. Go to Elton's and see his line. He will be pleased to show it to you.

TESTED BY TIME: For Bronchial affections, Coughs, etc., Brown's Bronchial Troches have proved their efficacy by a test of many years. Price, 25 cents.

DON'T MIND THE WEATHER
For Tomorrow It May Be Clear.

This weather will only last for a day or so. Tomorrow it may be clear and then you will feel pretty good with that worn-out suit—among the thousands of well-dressed men in Atlanta. Mr. H. B. Elston, 3 East Alabama street, is now turning out some of the most stylish suits in the city. He is offering to his patrons and the public the largest line of imported and American suitings and trousseaus in the city. He is pleasing all classes of trade, and the most fastidious in the state. He has ordered his Easter suit from Elton, and will be out in a week or more to turn out, and Easter is only two weeks off. Go to Elton's and see his line. He will be pleased to show it to you.

Office Stationery
Of every description at John M. Elton's, 20 Marietta street.

MR. REES HONORED.
GETS A HIGH PLACE

Elected Assistant Secretary of the Aetna Fire Insurance Co., of Hartford.

CONGRATULATIONS ARE WIRE

President Clark Tenders Him His Compliments on His Promotion.

MR. REES WILL REMOVE TO HARTFORD

He Has Been with the Company Only Eight Years, but Has Built Up an Envyable Reputation.

MAGON'S PRIZE FIGHT
RAISES A QUESTION

Was the Fight a Violation of the Laws of Georgia?

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OPINION

Cites the One He Gave to Governor Northern Four Years Ago.

IT MAY BE CONSTRUED AS MISDEMEANOR

Opinions as to the Law in the Case. Many Believe That the Law Has Been Violated.

Did those who participated in the pugilistic encounter at the Academy of Music in Macon Thursday night lay themselves liable to indictment under the laws of Georgia?

The law is quite plain in the matter and prohibits pugilistic contests. In his opinion, rendered at the request of Governor Northern, growing out of the threatened Corbett-Mitchell contest, several years ago, when the governor conducted the famous wiregrass campaign, and when the governor ordered out the military to prevent the fight occurring on Georgia soil, Attorney General Terrell took the position that prize fighting is unlawful, and that all such contests are punishable as cases of assault and battery, although the parties engaged in the contest might have been on the best of terms and consenting to the contest merely as a trial of strength and skill in boxing.

After reciting a number of authorities on the question, the opinion rendered by Colonel Terrell says:

"A careful reading and consideration of these authorities, I think, will convince the most doubtful that parties who engage in prize fighting in this state, with or without gloves, are guilty of the offense of assault and battery."

"Men usually fight from passion to avenge an insult, or for protection of self or property. The latter motive is recognized as a moral as well as a legal right and duty. In all of these cases there is a motive which the law recognizes even if it does not excuse, and it punishes or justifies according to the injury intended or inflicted, the nature of the cause which excited the passion, the character of the injury, and the necessity of self-protection. A prize fight is a fight for a prize—it is not a fight for a knock-down for a prize—that is for the belt and the purse, or rather the purse and belt."

"Section 472 of the code provides that if any person shall attempt to commit an offense prohibited by law, and in such attempt shall do any act tending to the commission of such offense, but shall fail in the perpetration or shall be prevented or interrupted from executing the same, such person shall be indicted for misdemeanor. If he shall intend to engage in a prize fight in this state, and he shall be prevented, intercepted, or even if he desist after the attempt to do so, this would not relieve him from being guilty of an assault."

Commenting on the matter in question yesterday morning, Colonel Terrell stated that he was not at liberty to express an opinion on that specific case, but took the ground that it was a violation of the law, as all such contests are.

"The offense is indictable by the grand jury, should any one appear as prosecutor," said he, "and such a case might come within my cognizance and I might be called upon to decide as to its merits, therefore I can only cite you to my opinion delivered to Governor Northern on the Corbett-Mitchell case."

"Of course, the state authorities have no jurisdiction in the matter except through the regular channels. If the matter was carried into the courts it would have to be through an indictment by the grand jury, although a sheriff, judge of the superior court, mayor or other officer in authority might stop such a contest, and the governor would have the right to call out the military, in extreme cases, to prevent such a contest. There is no special legislation on the matter and it is only under the common law of the state that such offenses are punishable."

Judge Westmoreland's Opinion.

"In my opinion, all such contests are clearly in violation of the law," said Judge T. P. Westmoreland, when asked for an expression of opinion. "There is no special legislation on the matter, however, and no case has ever been made, so that it is still an open question."

"I am sorry to say that the drift of public sentiment in this country seems to be tending in that direction, and it is quite demoralizing and against the welfare of society. I think that the grand jury would be justified in investigating such a case, either on complaint of some outside party or person, or it might make a special presentment in such a case."

"As there has never been any special legislation on the subject and no indictment has ever been made growing out of such a contest of strength and skill, it would be in the nature of a test case, but I think that the law is plainly against prize fighting in every form, although it seems to have gained such a hold upon the young men of the country."

Governor Atkinson Declined.

"You will have to see the attorney general," said Governor Atkinson when asked for an opinion on the fight. "He is posted as to the law and I am not. He has been an special legislation against prize fighting I am not familiar with it, and I refer you to him."

Several other lawyers were seen, all of whom seemed to think that boxing contests were unlawful in Georgia, and that the principals in such exhibitions, although they might be given in the privacy of the clubroom, were punishable as misdemeanors and indictable by the grand jury just as any other offense against the laws might be, and that the penalties imposed would be the same as if a regular fight such as the one at Carson City had been pulled off in Georgia.

TESTED BY TIME: For Bronchial affections, Coughs, etc., Brown's Bronchial Troches have proved their efficacy by a test of many years. Price, 25 cents.

DON'T MIND THE WEATHER
For Tomorrow It May Be Clear.

This weather will only last for a day or so. Tomorrow it may be clear and then you will feel pretty good with that worn-out suit—among the thousands of well-dressed men in Atlanta. Mr. H. B. Elston, 3 East Alabama street, is now turning out some of the most stylish suits in the city. He is offering to his patrons and the public the largest line of imported and American suitings and trousseaus in the city. He is pleasing all classes of trade, and the most fastidious in the state. He has ordered his Easter suit from Elton, and will be out in a week or more to turn out, and Easter is only two weeks off. Go to Elton's and see his line. He will be pleased to show it to you.

MR. REES HONORED.
GETS A HIGH PLACE

Elected Assistant Secretary of the Aetna Fire Insurance Co., of Hartford.

CONGRATULATIONS ARE WIRE

President Clark Tenders Him His Compliments on His Promotion.

MR. REES WILL REMOVE TO HARTFORD

He Has Been with the Company Only Eight Years, but Has Built Up an Envyable Reputation.

Mr. Henry E. Rees is receiving the congratulations of a host of friends on the good news that came to him very unexpectedly yesterday morning in the following dispatch:

"Hartford, Conn., April 9.—H. E. Rees, Southern Agent Aetna Life Insurance company, Atlanta, Ga.: Accept congratulations. Unanimously elected assistant secretary. Hope you can assume duties soon. W. B. CLARK, President."

Mr. Rees was not an applicant for the position, and the news came to him as a pleasant surprise, as it means promotion to a position of honor and responsibility in the Aetna Life Insurance Company, which he has represented so faithfully as the southern agent during the last eight years. He has been in the insurance business for fifteen years, and in January, 1888, he was appointed agent in charge of the entire southern business of the company, with headquarters in Atlanta. During that time he has established a reputation as a successful business man, and the company has found his services so valuable that out of all the army of men north and south connected with the company he has been selected for that enviable position.

Mr. Rees is a modest and unassuming gentleman, young in years, but thoroughly experienced in business, and he has many friends in Atlanta and elsewhere who will rejoice to learn of his good fortune, but will regret to know that it will necessitate his removal to Hartford, the future scene of his labors. He will leave for that city about the 1st of May, taking with him his interesting family, who now reside at Marietta.

Mr. Rees came originally from Macon and is the son of the late Rev. H. K. Rees, formerly pastor of Christ church and afterwards of St. Paul's in Macon, and whose death occurred a few years ago while he was in charge of the Episcopal churches at Cave Spring, his place of residence, and at Cartersville and Cedartown. He was a man universally beloved and respected, and his death has left a large share of the same qualities that rendered the father so highly esteemed.

The election of Mr. Rees as assistant secretary was the result of a line of promotions in the home office following the death of Mr. James F. Dudley, vice president of the company, which had occurred suddenly at New Orleans a short time ago. He has not been informed as to what special promotions there brought about his advancement, but he and his friends fully appreciate the compliment that has been paid him in his selection. His present office is at No. 531 Equitable building, but he has been living in Marietta with his wife and family for several years. His neighbors there, while very much elated over his promotion, are exceedingly regretful at the prospect of losing one who has proven himself such a valuable citizen.

CAPTAIN PARKES IS OUT.

Tendered His Resignation as Captain of the Capital City Guards.

Captain W. J. Parkes on yesterday tendered his resignation as captain of the Capital City Guards, company B of the Georgia volunteers, to Adjutant General Kell.

The reason assigned for his resignation was that he had so much private business on his hands that he could not spare the time and attention necessary to the keeping up of the company. He was very popular with the men and has made a most excellent officer, but his business affairs were such that he could not retain his position as captain without too great a sacrifice of personal interests.

His resignation was placed on file and will be taken up in the regular manner and disposed of in due time. In the meantime, pending the election of his successor, First Lieutenant Baker is in command of the Guards, which is one of the crack companies of the Fifth regiment.

AN ATLANTAN ABOARD.

Lucius Perry Hills Meets with a Royal Welcome in Ann Arbor, Mich.

A recent issue of the *Ann Arbor* published by the students of the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, contains this reference to a prominent and popular literary man of Atlanta, Mr. Lucius Perry Hills, who is on a lecturing tour in that section:

"The 'Poetic Lecture Recital' given by Mr. Lucius Perry Hills last evening, won for that gentleman a place in the esteem of the large audience of 2,500 which listened to his recitations. They were of such varied nature as to please every one and gave ample opportunity for Mr. Hills to exhibit his great versatility. The selections ranged from the pathetic and sentimental to the humorous and ludicrous. His recitations in dialect were especially well received, as were his impersonations. His stories were largely drawn from personal experiences, the whole programme being interspersed with anecdotes that kept his hearers in a continued state of excitement."

When people inquire about your health and you answer with a jest about your ill you make them sick. Take Hood's Sarsaparilla and you will lose your tale of woe and gain your health.

Southern Baptist Convention, Wilmington, N. C., May 6th-14th, 1897.

Extension of Limit.

The Southern railway takes pleasure in announcing that it has arranged for an extension of limit of an additional fifteen days for the round trip on the deposit plan. Apply to nearest ticket agent Southern railway, or to connections, for complete information.

S. H. HARDWICK, Assistant General Passenger Agent, Atlanta, Ga.

Notice.

All boys and girls, men and women, who have purchased the "savings stamp" of the Fidelity Savings Bank, and who have not redeemed any of its agents, can have them redeemed at full value by applying to me, corner of Pryor and Alabama streets, between the hours of 9 and 5, respectively.

GREATEST OF ALL PHYSICIANS.

Discoverer of Paine's Celery Compound to Whom Thousands Owe Their Life and Happiness.



"Excepting his handful of magnificent statesmen and his military heroes," says the most recent writer upon America, "the people owe more to Dartmouth's physician-teacher than to any one man."

"In every walk of life, among the highest officeholders at Washington, in the homes of the best people in the large cities, among the every-day folks of the country, families in comfortable circumstances, families that 'live from hand to mouth' and could not, if they wished, afford the services of any but an ordinary physician—everywhere I have met people to whom Paine's celery compound has been a blessing."

The story of the life-work of this giant among men has been often told and is familiar to most readers. The likeness above is probably the best portrait of him yet printed.

It was the world-famed discovery by Prof. Phelps of an infallible cure for those fearful fits that result from an impaired nervous system and impure blood which has endeared the great doctor to the world, and made his life an era in the practice of medicine.

Prof. Phelps was born in Connecticut and graduated in medicine at Yale.

His unusual talent soon brought him reputation and prominence among his professional brethren. First he was elected to the professorship of anatomy and surgery in the Vermont university. Next he was appointed lecturer on materia medica and medical botany in Dartmouth college. The next year he was chosen professor of the chair then vacated by Prof. Robby, and occupied the chair, the most important one in the country, at the time when he first formulated his most remarkable prescription.

In view of the overwhelming testimony to the value of Paine's celery compound that has been furnished by men and women of national reputation, the picture of Prof. Phelps is particularly interesting.

The fact is, Paine's celery compound is not a patent medicine; it is not a sarsaparilla; it is not a mere tonic; it is not an ordinary nerve-tonic; it is as far beyond them all as the diamond is superior to cheap glass.

It makes people well. It is the one true specific recognized and prescribed today by eminent practitioners for diseases arising from a debilitated nervous system. Prof.

Phelps gave to his profession a positive cure for sleeplessness, wasting strength, dyspepsia, biliousness, liver complaint, neuralgia, rheumatism, all nervous diseases and kidney troubles. For all such complaints Paine's celery compound has succeeded again and again where everything else has failed.

No remedy was ever so highly recommended, because none ever accomplished so much.

Today Paine's celery compound stands without competition for feeding exhausted nerves and building up the strength of the body. It cures radically and permanently. The nervous prostration and general debility from which thousands of women suffer so long that it finally gets to be a second nature with them—all this suffering and despondency can be very soon removed by properly feeding the nerves, and replacing the unhealthy blood by a fresher, more highly vitalized fluid. A healthy increase in appetite and a corresponding gain in weight and good spirits follow the use of Paine's celery compound.

Paine's celery compound is the most remarkable medical achievement of this last half of the nineteenth century.

THE VOTE TO DATE FOR
MOST POPULAR SCHOOL

3648 VOTES CAST YESTERDAY—TOTAL 142,768

The Usual Daily Change Brings the Calhoun Street School Once More Into First Place, but With a Lead of Only 25 Votes.

THE OFFICIAL BALLOT:

OUR POPULAR SCHOOL CONTEST.
SATURDAY, APRIL 10.

Name of School.....

Name of Pupil.....

Pupil's Address.....

The phenomenal evenness with which the two leaders in The Constitution's contest for Atlanta's most popular public school are racing homeward in the close of the long competition has excited much comment in the past, but it is even more remarkable in the present. Although 3,648 votes were received yesterday, which makes a grand total to date of 142,768, only 25 votes separate the two leaders. Yesterday the Calhoun Street school polled a few more than Walker Street and went back into first place. The Crew Street school, however, polled more votes than either of them. The count at midnight last night showed the standing of the schools to date as follows:

THE VOTE TO DATE.

Calhoun Street.....	42,560	Williams Street.....	908
Walker Street.....	42,535	West End.....	703
Crew Street.....	39,886	Formwalt Street.....	561
Fair Street.....	7,209	Girls' High.....	481
Marietta Street.....	5,891	Davis Street.....	429
Boys' Night.....	3,610	Ivy Street.....	399
Boys' High.....	3,443	Ira Street.....	342
Boulevard.....	2,944	Houston Street.....	341

FOR THE PRIZE BICYCLES.

In the contest for the prize bicycles yesterday May Asbury turned the 20,000 mark, but both Maud Collins and Clara Freeman are close on her heels. There was no change among the boys, but Edmond Riordan also went beyond 20,000. The vote stands:

BOYS.		GIRLS.	
Walter Echols.....	32,882	May Asbury.....	20,084
Edmond Riordan.....	30,912	Maud Collins.....	15,478
Walter B. Reeves.....	2,816	Clara Freeman.....	12,294
Philip P. Bethea.....	1,824	Ora Hilburn.....	9,331
Arnold Kessell.....	478	Carrie Baylor.....	3,762
J. Howard Davis.....	449	Ethel Sampler.....	1,225
Alvin Belleisle.....	393	Daisy Harris.....	958
Claude Baker.....	377	Gertrude Alexander.....	779
Charlie Thomas.....	353	Pearl Blasingame.....	751
Ben Belagur.....	307	Ruby Fulton.....	621
Berry Johnson.....	304	Derrelle Horsey.....	461
Judge Conley.....	304	Flyrtle Wood.....	319
Geo. T. Lewis, Jr.....	312	Cora Reynolds.....	241
Frank Eskridge.....	238	Flattie Dickerson.....	225
Perry Schermerhorn.....	226	Sadie Miller.....	205
Paul Williamson.....	211	Norma Pritchard.....	176
Edward Scott.....	190	Selma Agricola.....	151
DeWitt Tildon.....	178	Emma Tapler.....	149
Will R. Brown.....	159	Mamie Kessell.....	138
Sidney Evans.....	127	Ione Hanson.....	133
William Pope.....	96	Lillian Nichols.....	117
William B. Atkinson.....	94	Carrie Boyce.....	103
Innan Raughton.....	101	Susie S. Bone.....	101
Hugo Winkler.....	81	Amelia Davis.....	67
John House.....	69	Gertrude Quinn.....	65

SHOES
for
SUNNY WEATHER!

The Spring stock is at its zenith. Scores of first-class and elegant lines. Don't let the April showers find you unprepared. Get Footwear now and here. Values await you that are unknown elsewhere. Anything, everything for Men, Women, Misses, Boys and Babies.

VERY SPECIAL:

Hanan's \$7.00 Men's Patent Leathers, Small Sizes, \$2.98.

Many broken lots left from the recent dissolution sale at half price.

J. E. CARLTON,

23 Whitehall Street.

Successor to McKeldin & Carlton.

sat mon wed

SCALPED—Our stock taking will be on in a few days, and for the next two weeks we expect to scalp prices from the roots up. Any article on this page

FOR ONLY 10 CENTS.



GREY STONE ENAMELED WARE.
Never Since We Have Been in Business Have We Offered Such Prices.

KING HARDWARE CO., 63-65 PEACHTREE STREET.

YOUNG LADIES

Who expect to get married this spring should send to J. P. Stevens & Bro., Jewelers and Engravers, 47 Whitehall street, for samples and prices of

WEDDING INVITATIONS,

also their new Wedding Card Book, which will be sent free of charge.

OPIUM

and Whiskey Habits cured in home without pain. Book of particulars sent FREE. R. M. WOOLLEY, M.D., Atlanta, Ga., Office 104 N. Pryor St.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN S. S. LINE, NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. LINE, WHITE STAR S. S. LINE.

Rolland Line from Baltimore. The Castle Line for South Africa. Cook's European and Oriental Tours.

Send for sailing list and information to 12 ALABAMA ST. GEO. S. MAY, Agent.



TRADE MARK
Fifteen Years
A Sufferer.

A Miraculous Healing—Words of Grat-
itude from One Whose Health
Had Been Restored.

Africans Is Curing Hundreds Every-
where.

I, Ashur W. Thomas, of Prince William county, state of Virginia, do certify that for fifteen years I have been suffering from a diseased leg, which was a running sore from my knee to my ankle, causing such agony that I could not get a minute's sleep for many entire nights together. Three different physicians—Dr. Clarkston, Dr. Clarke and Dr. Tuulos—treated me for it success-fully, but failed to give me relief. About the middle of June, 1886, I commenced taking Africans, and had only taken half a bottle when I experienced almost entire relief. I have taken four bottles and am thankful to say that I am perfectly cured and my leg entirely healed. In testimony of the foregoing facts, I hereby sign my name, this 20th day of February, 1897.

ASHUR W. THOMAS.

AMERICAN

cent; prime mercantile paper 25c per 100.

TRIPS WILL NOT GO ON

GEORGIA SOLDIERS WILL NOT BE REPRESENTED.

Georgia Day Will Be Celebrated and Elaborate Preparations Will Be Made for That Occasion.

Georgia troops will not participate in the opening exercises of the Tennessee Centennial exposition. The question has been under consideration by the governor and the state board of education, and they have reached the conclusion that it will be best for the Georgia to wait until Georgia day before making a big show.

It is thought that the troops of the state will show up better on a special day, and it is not considered practical for the soldiers to make a show for some time, and they have reached the conclusion that it will be best for the Georgia to wait until Georgia day before making a big show.

THE ATLANTA BUSINESS COLLEGE

Victorian street, near Trinity avenue, the only college of ACTUAL BUSINESS training and of BENNY FITZMAN, shorthand and stenography, and of the Cotton States and International exposition over all competitors (including every other business college in Atlanta) for "methods of instruction." Business or shorthand course, \$50; both courses, \$75. Call or write.

EDUCATIONAL

THE ATLANTA BUSINESS COLLEGE

Victorian street, near Trinity avenue, the only college of ACTUAL BUSINESS training and of BENNY FITZMAN, shorthand and stenography, and of the Cotton States and International exposition over all competitors (including every other business college in Atlanta) for "methods of instruction." Business or shorthand course, \$50; both courses, \$75. Call or write.

BULLIVANT & CRICHTON'S

AND SCHOOL OF SHORTHAND

\$35 for a full business course. \$35 for a shorthand course. \$35 for a shorthand course. \$35 for a shorthand course.

CHINA PAINTING TAUGHT IN ALL ITS BRANCHES AT LYCEUM'S

105 YEARS IN ATLANTA. Wedding and Christmas Novelties a Specialty.

Southern Shorthand and Business University.

Atlanta, Ga., and Norfolk, Va.

The leading colleges of bookkeeping, shorthand, English and telegraphy in the south. Awarded silver medal and diploma by Cotton States and International exposition, 1895. Catalogue free. Address as above.

PETER LYNCH

65 Whitehall and 7 Mitchell Sts.

Dealer in Foreign and Domestic Wines, Liquors, Cigars and Tobaccos, Hardware, Guns, Pistols, Cartridges and Ammunition; Field and Garden Seeds in their seasons. A Perfect Variety Store. Orders from city and country promptly filled at lowest market price. Terms cash.

Flower Pots

The best in America are made at the Mill-ledgeville pottery. All sizes from two to sixteen inches. No matter how small the order, we take pleasure in filling it. Write for prices to J. W. McMillan, proprietor, Mill-ledgeville Pottery, Mill-ledgeville, Ga.

PERUVIAN'S TROUBLE GEORGIA'S SOLDIERS

Francisco Polisco Is Serving a Sentence in Glynn, for Vagrancy.

JUDGE ATKINSON'S STATEMENT

Punishment Inflicted Was the Same That Is Customary in Dealing with American Citizens.

Pursuant to the request of Assistant Secretary of the Interior Rockhill, Governor Atkinson addressed a letter of inquiry to Judge Spencer Atkinson, of Brunswick, asking him to look into the complaint of one Francisco Polisco, who had complained to the consul general of Peru that he had been unjustly punished by the courts of Brunswick.

Yesterday the governor received a long letter from Judge Atkinson in reply to his communication. He wrote that there was no such person as Francisco Polisco in the chancery in Glynn county, but he found that one Francisco Polisco had been sentenced to serve six months on the chancery on a charge of vagrancy. Judge Atkinson explained that he had imposed the sentence himself, following the usual precedent in such cases.

According to law a person convicted of vagrancy may be bound out to some reliable person for a given length of time, the person accepting the charge giving a bond of \$300 to feed, clothe and take care of the person so bound during the period of servitude, provided that the culprit may give bond in the sum of \$200 for his good behavior and so secure his release at any time.

The other alternative in such cases is that the convicted person shall be dealt with as one having committed a misdemeanor, the penalty being not less than six months in the chancery, or a fine of not more than \$100. In the case of Polisco, Judge Atkinson appointed counsel to defend him, but when the time for trial came, the prisoner waived all his rights and consented to be tried at once.

He was convicted of vagrancy and a fine of \$10 and costs was imposed. At any time he might have secured his liberty by paying the fine and about \$15 costs, the whole amounting to about \$25. Judge Atkinson stated that he thought that the penalty imposed was very moderate, as it was the same as was imposed in all such cases, and it appears that he was not infrequently known as to the nature of the offense, but he presumed that the nature of Polisco, but to in the note from the department of the interior.

It looks very much as if Francisco Polisco, alias Polisco, will be compelled to serve out his sentence on the chancery and help to improve the public roads around the marshes of Glynn, in spite of the fact that he is a citizen of the country which has brand a name to the justly celebrated brand of sua no.

TRIPS WILL NOT GO ON

GEORGIA SOLDIERS WILL NOT BE REPRESENTED.

Georgia Day Will Be Celebrated and Elaborate Preparations Will Be Made for That Occasion.

Georgia troops will not participate in the opening exercises of the Tennessee Centennial exposition. The question has been under consideration by the governor and the state board of education, and they have reached the conclusion that it will be best for the Georgia to wait until Georgia day before making a big show.

It is thought that the troops of the state will show up better on a special day, and it is not considered practical for the soldiers to make a show for some time, and they have reached the conclusion that it will be best for the Georgia to wait until Georgia day before making a big show.

THE ATLANTA BUSINESS COLLEGE

Victorian street, near Trinity avenue, the only college of ACTUAL BUSINESS training and of BENNY FITZMAN, shorthand and stenography, and of the Cotton States and International exposition over all competitors (including every other business college in Atlanta) for "methods of instruction." Business or shorthand course, \$50; both courses, \$75. Call or write.

EDUCATIONAL

THE ATLANTA BUSINESS COLLEGE

Victorian street, near Trinity avenue, the only college of ACTUAL BUSINESS training and of BENNY FITZMAN, shorthand and stenography, and of the Cotton States and International exposition over all competitors (including every other business college in Atlanta) for "methods of instruction." Business or shorthand course, \$50; both courses, \$75. Call or write.

BULLIVANT & CRICHTON'S

AND SCHOOL OF SHORTHAND

\$35 for a full business course. \$35 for a shorthand course. \$35 for a shorthand course. \$35 for a shorthand course.

CHINA PAINTING TAUGHT IN ALL ITS BRANCHES AT LYCEUM'S

105 YEARS IN ATLANTA. Wedding and Christmas Novelties a Specialty.

Southern Shorthand and Business University.

Atlanta, Ga., and Norfolk, Va.

The leading colleges of bookkeeping, shorthand, English and telegraphy in the south. Awarded silver medal and diploma by Cotton States and International exposition, 1895. Catalogue free. Address as above.

PETER LYNCH

65 Whitehall and 7 Mitchell Sts.

Dealer in Foreign and Domestic Wines, Liquors, Cigars and Tobaccos, Hardware, Guns, Pistols, Cartridges and Ammunition; Field and Garden Seeds in their seasons. A Perfect Variety Store. Orders from city and country promptly filled at lowest market price. Terms cash.

Flower Pots

The best in America are made at the Mill-ledgeville pottery. All sizes from two to sixteen inches. No matter how small the order, we take pleasure in filling it. Write for prices to J. W. McMillan, proprietor, Mill-ledgeville Pottery, Mill-ledgeville, Ga.

GEORGIA'S SOLDIERS DRUMMERS TONIGHT

Contract Signed with Venable Brothers They Hope to Make Final Arrangements for the Granite Work.

THE SITE HAS BEEN SELECTED

It Will Overtop the Tallest Monuments That Have Been Reared by Any Other States.

Ex-Governor James S. Boynton came from Griffin yesterday morning for the purpose of meeting with the other members of the Chickamauga commission to settle some of the details of the proposed monument to be erected by the state on that battlefield.

There were no others of the members of the commission present, however, and he and Captain Everett, acting vice president of the board, proceeded to draw up the contract, with the assistance of Attorney General Terrell.

The contract with Venable Brothers for the granite work was signed, and that with the Gorman Manufacturing Company, of New York, for the bronze work, will be signed at an early day.

Venable Brothers are to receive \$10,000 for their part of the work, which will be done in the most substantial as well as artistic style. The Gorman Manufacturing Company will receive \$7,500 for the granite work, which will consist of the three figures on the pedestal, an artilleryman, an infantryman and a cavalryman, representing the three branches of the service, of heroic size, and the color bearer, which is to surmount the whole, and which will be a conspicuous landmark for many miles around.

It was hoped that the monument could have been completed by the first of September, but there has been considerable delay in agreeing upon the details of the bronze work with the Gorman Manufacturing Company, and the commission can only hope now to complete the work within the next year.

The monument is to be erected at a point in the Poe field, in plain view of the Lafayette road, and on an elevation that will render it a most prominent object to all visitors to the historic field. It will be eighty-two feet in height and will overtop all the monuments that have been erected on the battle ground, or in that vicinity.

Work has already begun and will be pushed forward as rapidly as possible during the coming summer as the contractors have been selected and their early completion as the commission.

A GREAT SALE.

Atlanta Forging to the Front as a Market for High-class Horses.

THE SALE AT BRADY-MILLER STABLES A SUCCESS.

On Wednesday Next There Will Be

Offered Another Lot at Auction.

All High-Class, Kentucky-Bred and Raised and Thoroughly Broken and Acci-

mated.

Have you ever attended an auction sale of horses? If not, then you have lost half a lifetime's pleasure. The pleasure of securing a good horse at a reasonable price, it is one of the most interesting and profitable in the world. The state stables are especially adapted for large auctions, and the weekly sales at these stables are attracting more and more attention. The sale last Wednesday of a carload of high-class Kentucky horses belonging to Mr. C. C. Carter, of this city, was a most successful one. The horses were of the best quality and were sold at high prices. The sale was a most successful one.

Next Wednesday, April 14th, there will be another sale of the same class of horses, conducted by Messrs. E. J. Lewis & Co., and the Atlanta Horse Exchange, Messrs. Lewis & Co. are in or about Lexington at present buying up stock for this sale, and it is safe to say that they will bring only the best that can be had. The Atlanta Horse Exchange has about forty head of high-class teams, roadsters and saddlers, thoroughly acclimated and broken. A very large number of buyers or prospective purchasers you should attend these sales. The parties making these consignments realize that only the best horses can attract a crowd and command a price, so they have shipped according to the quality of the stock.

Wednesday and see the class of horses to be sold.

TEA FOR CHARITY.

The Entertainment at the Guard's Armory Has Closed.

The Japanese tea entertainment which has been in progress at the Gate City Guard armory for the past two days, closed last night.

The entertainment was given by the Ladies' Social Union of the First Baptist church for the purpose of raising money for charitable purposes.

Though the weather interfered to a certain extent, the ladies who promoted the affair, said last night that the entertainment had been a success. They propose to give another series commencing next Wednesday night.

In the meantime many new features will be added to the program. The most attractive booth is the Japanese.

Professor Toepfer's class of fencers and Indian club drillers was quite an entertaining feature.

Wurm's orchestra furnished the music.

Ladies never have any dyspepsia after the glass of Dr. Siegel's Angostura Bitters.

Cheap Rates—Epworth League, Atlanta, Ga., April 22d-25th, 1897.

For delegates and their friends attending Epworth League convention, Atlanta, Ga., April 22d to 25th, 1897, Central of Georgia railway offers the low rate of one fare for round trip from all points in Georgia. Tickets will be sold April 22d and 23d limited to April 25th, returning. For further particulars as to rates, schedules, etc., apply to any agent of the Central of Georgia railway or J. C. Hall, general passenger agent, Savannah, Ga.

April 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21

DRUMMERS TONIGHT

Contract Signed with Venable Brothers They Hope to Make Final Arrangements for the Granite Work.

THE SITE HAS BEEN SELECTED

It Will Overtop the Tallest Monuments That Have Been Reared by Any Other States.

Ex-Governor James S. Boynton came from Griffin yesterday morning for the purpose of meeting with the other members of the Chickamauga commission to settle some of the details of the proposed monument to be erected by the state on that battlefield.

There were no others of the members of the commission present, however, and he and Captain Everett, acting vice president of the board, proceeded to draw up the contract, with the assistance of Attorney General Terrell.

The contract with Venable Brothers for the granite work was signed, and that with the Gorman Manufacturing Company, of New York, for the bronze work, will be signed at an early day.

Venable Brothers are to receive \$10,000 for their part of the work, which will be done in the most substantial as well as artistic style. The Gorman Manufacturing Company will receive \$7,500 for the granite work, which will consist of the three figures on the pedestal, an artilleryman, an infantryman and a cavalryman, representing the three branches of the service, of heroic size, and the color bearer, which is to surmount the whole, and which will be a conspicuous landmark for many miles around.

It was hoped that the monument could have been completed by the first of September, but there has been considerable delay in agreeing upon the details of the bronze work with the Gorman Manufacturing Company, and the commission can only hope now to complete the work within the next year.

The monument is to be erected at a point in the Poe field, in plain view of the Lafayette road, and on an elevation that will render it a most prominent object to all visitors to the historic field. It will be eighty-two feet in height and will overtop all the monuments that have been erected on the battle ground, or in that vicinity.

Work has already begun and will be pushed forward as rapidly as possible during the coming summer as the contractors have been selected and their early completion as the commission.

A GREAT SALE.

Atlanta Forging to the Front as a Market for High-class Horses.

THE SALE AT BRADY-MILLER STABLES A SUCCESS.

On Wednesday Next There Will Be

Offered Another Lot at Auction.

All High-Class, Kentucky-Bred and Raised and Thoroughly Broken and Acci-

mated.

Have you ever attended an auction sale of horses? If not, then you have lost half a lifetime's pleasure. The pleasure of securing a good horse at a reasonable price, it is one of the most interesting and profitable in the world. The state stables are especially adapted for large auctions, and the weekly sales at these stables are attracting more and more attention. The sale last Wednesday of a carload of high-class Kentucky horses belonging to Mr. C. C. Carter, of this city, was a most successful one. The horses were of the best quality and were sold at high prices. The sale was a most successful one.

Next Wednesday, April 14th, there will be another sale of the same class of horses, conducted by Messrs. E. J. Lewis & Co., and the Atlanta Horse Exchange, Messrs. Lewis & Co. are in or about Lexington at present buying up stock for this sale, and it is safe to say that they will bring only the best that can be had. The Atlanta Horse Exchange has about forty head of high-class teams, roadsters and saddlers, thoroughly acclimated and broken. A very large number of buyers or prospective purchasers you should attend these sales. The parties making these consignments realize that only the best horses can attract a crowd and command a price, so they have shipped according to the quality of the stock.

Wednesday and see the class of horses to be sold.

TEA FOR CHARITY.

The Entertainment at the Guard's Armory Has Closed.

The Japanese tea entertainment which has been in progress at the Gate City Guard armory for the past two days, closed last night.

The entertainment was given by the Ladies' Social Union of the First Baptist church for the purpose of raising money for charitable purposes.

Though the weather interfered to a certain extent, the ladies who promoted the affair, said last night that the entertainment had been a success. They propose to give another series commencing next Wednesday night.

In the meantime many new features will be added to the program. The most attractive booth is the Japanese.

Professor Toepfer's class of fencers and Indian club drillers was quite an entertaining feature.

Wurm's orchestra furnished the music.

Ladies never have any dyspepsia after the glass of Dr. Siegel's Angostura Bitters.

Cheap Rates—Epworth League, Atlanta, Ga., April 22d-25th, 1897.

For delegates and their friends attending Epworth League convention, Atlanta, Ga., April 22d to 25th, 1897, Central of Georgia railway offers the low rate of one fare for round trip from all points in Georgia. Tickets will be sold April 22d and 23d limited to April 25th, returning. For further particulars as to rates, schedules, etc., apply to any agent of the Central of Georgia railway or J. C. Hall, general passenger agent, Savannah, Ga.

April 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21

DRUMMERS TONIGHT

Contract Signed with Venable Brothers They Hope to Make Final Arrangements for the Granite Work.

THE SITE HAS BEEN SELECTED

It Will Overtop the Tallest Monuments That Have Been Reared by Any Other States.

Ex-Governor James S. Boynton came from Griffin yesterday morning for the purpose of meeting with the other members of the Chickamauga commission to settle some of the details of the proposed monument to be erected by the state on that battlefield.

There were no others of the members of the commission present, however, and he and Captain Everett, acting vice president of the board, proceeded to draw up the contract, with the assistance of Attorney General Terrell.

The contract with Venable Brothers for the granite work was signed, and that with the Gorman Manufacturing Company, of New York, for the bronze work, will be signed at an early day.

Venable Brothers are to receive \$10,000 for their part of the work, which will be done in the most substantial as well as artistic style. The Gorman Manufacturing Company will receive \$7,500 for the granite work, which will consist of the three figures on the pedestal, an artilleryman, an infantryman and a cavalryman, representing the three branches of the service, of heroic size, and the color bearer, which is to surmount the whole, and which will be a conspicuous landmark for many miles around.

It was hoped that the monument could have been completed by the first of September, but there has been considerable delay in agreeing upon the details of the bronze work with the Gorman Manufacturing Company, and the commission can only hope now to complete the work within the next year.

The monument is to be erected at a point in the Poe field, in plain view of the Lafayette road, and on an elevation that will render it a most prominent object to all visitors to the historic field. It will be eighty-two feet in height and will overtop all the monuments that have been erected on the battle ground, or in that vicinity.

Work has already begun and will be pushed forward as rapidly as possible during the coming summer as the contractors have been selected and their early completion as the commission.

A GREAT SALE.

Atlanta Forging to the Front as a Market for High-class Horses.

THE SALE AT BRADY-MILLER STABLES A SUCCESS.

On Wednesday Next There Will Be

Offered Another Lot at Auction.

All High-Class, Kentucky-Bred and Raised and Thoroughly Broken and Acci-

mated.

Have you ever attended an auction sale of horses? If not, then you have lost half a lifetime's pleasure. The pleasure of securing a good horse at a reasonable price, it is one of the most interesting and profitable in the world. The state stables are especially adapted for large auctions, and the weekly sales at these stables are attracting more and more attention. The sale last Wednesday of a carload of high-class Kentucky horses belonging to Mr. C. C. Carter, of this city, was a most successful one. The horses were of the best quality and were sold at high prices. The sale was a most successful one.

Next Wednesday, April 14th, there will be another sale of the same class of horses, conducted by Messrs. E. J. Lewis & Co., and the Atlanta Horse Exchange, Messrs. Lewis & Co. are in or about Lexington at present buying up stock for this sale, and it is safe to say that they will bring only the best that can be had. The Atlanta Horse Exchange has about forty head of high-class teams, roadsters and saddlers, thoroughly acclimated and broken. A very large number of buyers or prospective purchasers you should attend these sales. The parties making these consignments realize that only the best horses can attract a crowd and command a price, so they have shipped according to the quality of the stock.

Wednesday and see the class of horses to be sold.

TEA FOR CHARITY.

The Entertainment at the Guard's Armory Has Closed.

The Japanese tea entertainment which has been in progress at the Gate City Guard armory for the past two days, closed last night.

The entertainment was given by the Ladies' Social Union of the First Baptist church for the purpose of raising money for charitable purposes.

Though the weather interfered to a certain extent, the ladies who promoted the affair, said last night that the entertainment had been a success. They propose to give another series commencing next Wednesday night.

In the meantime many new features will be added to the program. The most attractive booth is the Japanese.

Professor Toepfer's class of fencers and Indian club drillers was quite an entertaining feature.

Wurm's orchestra furnished the music.

Ladies never have any dyspepsia after the glass of Dr. Siegel's Angostura Bitters.

Cheap Rates—Epworth League, Atlanta, Ga., April 22d-25th, 1897.

For delegates and their friends attending Epworth League convention, Atlanta, Ga., April 22d to 25th, 1897, Central of Georgia railway offers the low rate of one fare for round trip from all points in Georgia. Tickets will be sold April 22d and 23d limited to April 25th, returning. For further particulars as to rates, schedules, etc., apply to any agent of the Central of Georgia railway or J. C. Hall, general passenger agent, Savannah, Ga.

April 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21

"Coming Our Way"

For Your Spring Outfit

Come early. Our stock is in the very pink of condition. There is not a thing missing to complete a Man or Boy's Spring and Summer Wardrobe. There's variety, style and correctness of price to attract stylish and economical clothing buyers.

TAILORING, SUITS, HATS, SHIRTS, UNDERWEAR.

HIRSCH BROS.

44 WHITEHALL STREET.

ROLLER TRAY TRUNK

THE BEST

OLD STYLE TRUNKS HALF PRICE.

Traveling Bags and Cases Bargains

ALL OUR OWN MAKE—NONE BETTER

A CALL WILL SAVE YOU MONEY.

H. W. ROUNTREE & BRO. TRUNK & BAG COMPANY, RICHMOND, VA.

Branch—77 Whitehall St., ATLANTA, GA.

PLANE COAL AND LIME CO.

14 South Broad Street

Phone 354

MADDOX-RUCKER BANKING CO.

Capital and Surplus \$300,000.

Solicit accounts of individuals, firms, corporations and banks upon favorable terms. No interest allowed on open accounts subject to check. In our Savings Department we furnish books and receive amounts from \$1.00 up to \$5,000, on which interest at the rate of 4 per cent per annum will be credited on the first Tuesday of January, April, July and October of each year and may be either drawn or added to the deposit account.

ICE AND REFRIGERATING MACHINERY

Compression and absorption systems, either can or plate. Also small machines for hotels, markets, dairies, etc.

E. Van Winkle and Machine Works, Box 493, Atlanta, Ga.